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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
*The Bombay Gazette* Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

# THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,503.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing Saturday | STEAMERS. | TONS. | CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH | TONS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-30 P.M. | | | | |
| 8th Sept | ARCADIA | 6603 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |
| 12th " | CALEDONIA | 7538 | | |
| 19th " | ARCADIA | 6603 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 26th " | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 3rd Oct. | ARCADIA | 6603 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 10th " | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 17th " | ARCADIA | 6603 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 24th " | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 31st " | SALSETTE | 6000 | BRITANNIA | 6525 |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30th Feb. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| T. 27th " | CALEDONIA | 7538 | | |
| T. 6th Mch. | MOOLTAN | 9621 | | |
| T. 13th " | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 20th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 7912 |
| T. 27th " | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| T. 3rd Apl. | MACEDONIA | 10512 | | |
| T. 10th " | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 17th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| T. 24th " | MOREA | 11000 | | |
| 1st May | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| T. 8th " | CALEDONIA | 7538 | | |
| 15th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10500 |
| T. 22nd " | EGYPT | 7912 | | |

T.—Through Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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|---|---|
| PASSAGES TO EUROPE | Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured. |
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| HANDBOOK | With full particulars, sent gratis on application. |
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CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| SALAZIE | 4,147 | Allard | 3rd Sept. 1908 |
| DUMBEA | 5,688 | Boyer | 1st Oct. " |
| SYDNEY | 6,118 | Henric | 29th Oct. " |
| ORANIEN | 4,143 | Magnen | 26th Nov. " |
| NERA | 5,538 | Schmitz | 24th Dec " |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,385 | Guionnet | 21st Jan. 1909 |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captain. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| ORANIEN | 4,143 | Magnen | 11th Sept. 1908 |
| NERA | 5,538 | Schmitz | 9th Oct. " |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,385 | Guionnet | 6th Nov. " |

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
4cent.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. BALDUINO | 4,380 | Maccanini | 15th Sept 1908. |
| R. RUBATINO | 4,390 | L. Mancini | 14th Oct. 1908 |
| D. BALDUINO | 4,380 | D. Maganini | 13th Nov. 1908 |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets | Rs. 600 | Rs. 385 | Rs. 165 |
| Return tickets available two years | " 900 | " 575 | |

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class Rs. 560. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

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BOMBAY to PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ISONZO | 5,000 | G. Beloto | 17th Sept 1908. |
| GAPRI | 6,000 | D. Fedone | 17th Oct. 1908. |
| ISONZO | 6,000 | G. Beloto | 17th Nov. 1908. |

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 225.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|
| DUMRA | 1,695 | Thur. 3rd Sept. | 9 a.m. |
| LHASA | 2,171 | Fri, 4th Sept. | 6 a.m.* |

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY 31st Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd Sept., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "MAZAGON," 4,997 tons, sailing on or about the 9th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

31st August, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN



LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIA | 5,895 | G. Bartole | 1st Sept. 1908 |
| AFRICA | 4,896 | P. Badessich | 1st October 1908 |
| KOERBER | 5,301 | A. Foresti | 1st Nov. 1908 |
| BOHEMIA | 4282 | M. Dabcevich | 16th Nov. 1908 |
| AFRICA | 4,396 | P. Badessich | 1st Dec. 1908 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passenger Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHINA | 5999 | A. de Petris | 24th Sept. 1908. |

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

| From Bombay or Karachi, | A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. | | B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. | | 2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. | Single. Rs. | Return Rs. |
| Suez | 440 | 704 | 359 | 538 | 330 | 495 |
| Port Said | 468 | 748 | 374 | 561 | 352 | 528 |
| Marseilles Genoa or Naples | 578 | 925 | 495 | 770 | 429 | 649 |
| Liverpool | 605 | 990 | 517 | 792 | 462 | 704 |
| London overland via Genoa or Marseilles | | | | | | |
| returning via Marseilles or Naples | 653 | *1135 | 570 | *930 | 489 | 809 |
| Karachi | 44 | .. | 40 | ... | 33 | — |

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,039, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Due Bombay | Leave Bombay. | Leave Karachi. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. City of Karachi | ... | Sept. 8 | .... | Sept. 26 |
| A. Trafford Hall | ... | Oct. 10 | .... | Oct. 28 |
| C. City of Glasgow | ... | Oct. 18 | .... | Nov. 5 |
| C. City of Manchester | ... | Oct. 26 | .... | Nov. 15 |
| C. City of London | ... | Nov. 7 | .... | Nov. 28 |
| R. Merton Hall | ... | Nov. 19 | Dec. 10 | .... |
| A. City of Benares | ... | Nov. 27 | .... | Dec. 18 |
| | | | | 1909 |
| A. City of Sparta | .. | Dec. 14 | ..... | Jan. 2 |
| | | 1909 | | |
| A. Trafford Hall | ... | Jan. 10 | ..... | Jan. 13 |

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation:

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

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CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed, Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

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BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

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16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital paid up | Gold $3,250,000·00 |
| Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits | Gold $3,468 244·55 |

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Cebu. | San Francisco. |
| Calcutta. | Shanghai. | City of Mexico. |
| Hongkong. | Yokohama. | Washington. |
| Canton. | Colon. | Panama. |
| Manila. | Kobe. | |

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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F. H. SUTTON,
*Manager*.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ys 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... " 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aniung-Hsien | Liaoyang | Peking |
| Changchung | Lyons | San Francisco |
| Chefoo | Pengtien (Mukden) | Shanghai |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Nagasaki | Tiehling |
| Hankow | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | New York | Tokyo |
| Hongkong | Osaka | |
| Kobe | Ryojun (Port Arthur) | |
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BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,600,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | £ 800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £ 600,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:

7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi. | Nuwara-Eliya. |
| Bombay, | Tuticorin. | Camp Aden. |
| Madras. | Chittagong. | Steamer Point-Aden. |
| Karachi. | Rangoon. | Zanzibar. |
| Cawnpore, | Mandalay, | Mombasa. |
| Lahore | Colombo. | Nairobi. |
| Amritsar, | Kandy. | Entebbe. |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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*Manager*.
BOMBAY.

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## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S.N.Company's s.s. "EGYPT," from LONDON, and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
*Superintendent*,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of JAVA SUGAR per s. s. "UMTA" from JAVA are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on the 31st August, 1908 and will discharge in Dock.

(2). Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery orders and to take delivery immediately.

(3). The Company's Surveyor, Captain Macfadyen will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m. to Survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after 7 (seven) days after landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
*Agents.*

BOMBAY, 29TH AUGUST, 1908.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.

THE last date of ENTRY for the forthcoming Practical Examination is THURSDAY, September 3rd, 1908.

For particulars, apply to—

EDGAR FAULKNER,
Local Secretary,
The Anchorage, Bombay.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1908 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1908, at half past 10 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto: and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 13th day of August, 1908.

DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY,
*Sheriff of Bombay.*

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 251 of 1906.

(1) RAGHOWJI VIJPAL, Administrator of the Estate of SANGJIBHAI RAISI and Moonim of the firm of RAISI AMERCHAND and (2) CULLIANJI SHUNDRBHAI, the sole proprietor of the said firm and property of Raisi Amerchand.....Plaintiffs.

*Vs.*

NARRONDAS PURMANAND .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of April, 1907, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the second day of September, 1908 at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

Lot No. 1.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and the Defendants in firstly all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in and fronting the East side of the Borah Bazar Street formerly in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba and now in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 106 square yards and 6/9ths of another square yard or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 568, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 78, and at present under No. 79, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the West by the said Borah Bazar Street, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the North by the House No. 78 of Burjorji Rustomji Battliwala, and on or towards the South by the house No. 80 of Muncherji Dinshawji Coachman which premises were formerly in the occupation of Jeemsji Bhimji Cooper and others, the tenants of Rajishwari Gopalrao Myral and are now in the occupation of the said Callianji Sangjibhai the second plaintiff and his tenants and

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting the West side of Bazar Gate Street in the Fort, formerly in Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and at present in the Registration District of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 112 6/9 square yards be the same, little, more or less and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 569, and Assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under No. 43, and now under No. 50, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the West by the property firstly hereinbefore described on or towards the North by the house No. 49, formerly the property of the late Purshottamdas Pranjiwandas and now of Sha Lakhmidas Wallji, and on or towards the South by the house No. 51, formerly the property of Byramji and now of Doctor Abdool Hoosein Ebrahim, which premises were formerly in the occupation of Javerchand Atmaram and other tenants of Gangadhar Yeshwantrao and are now in the occupation of the said Callianji Sangjibhai, the second Plaintiff and his tenants.

Lot No. 2.

MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

One pair of Gold Sunklas "Taratapkivala," weighing 8 tolas and 9½ wals.

Lot No. 3.

One pair of Gold Sunklas "Patli Googrivali," weighing 8½ tolas and 7½ wals.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. LITTLE & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at Old Secretariat Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of July, 1908.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMS fitted to your own Glass, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

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| Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions ... ... ... ... ... | 0 4 |
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MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Salvage of the Printing Machinery and other Materials, partly damaged by fire and water, of the Akbar-i-Soudagar Press, at Tamarind Lane, Fort.

Under instructions from the underwriters, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction, TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st September, 1908, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the abovementioned place the following printing machinery and other materials salved from the fire that lately occurred at the above Press.

One Hornsby Acroyd Oil Engine, 3 1-2 H. P.
One Quad demy machine by Harrild and Sons.
One double royal machine, by Payne and Sons.
One demy machine, by Payne and Sons.
One hand lever stiching machine.
One treadle perforating machine.
Two ruling machines.
One automatic numbering machine.
Two type casting machines, by Haddon.
One Grinding stone.
One treadle machine (F'cap Folio size).
One paper cutting machine.
One super royal hand-press,
Three royal Albion presses.
One lever galley press.
One stereo casting box and melting pot combined.

Also

A number of pages of standing matter, solid and tabular.

A quantity of type metal and type in cases and chases, galleys, slabs, paper, Newspaper files, and various items of printing stock and materials.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 31st AUGUST, 1908.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st August, being a Public Holiday, our usual Weekly Sale of carriages, horses, etc., will NOT take place.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st Inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Rahim Mansions, Colaba Causeway, opposite Messrs. Leopold and Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, such as sliding dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinner waggon, suite of velvet lined sofas and chairs, side and corner cabinets, teapoys, easy chairs, bedsteads, single and double almirahs, chest of drawers, marble-topped dressing and washhand table, clothes pressers, roll topped office table, tiled topped and fancy teapoys jardiniers, glass decorated three-fold screw church organ by Empire State Co., pictures, windproof lamps, carpets, table ornaments, pianola with 26 Music Rolls in good order, etc., the property of S. Meyers, Esq. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of 700 Tons of Manganese Ore.

On WEDNESDAY the 2nd prox., at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mallett Bunder, by order of the Satak Manganese Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. R. K. Motishaw & Co.—

700 tons or thereabouts of manganese ore, lying on plot No. 18, at Mallett Bunder.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 5 days after sale.

SALE of the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Insolvents, in a Valuable Ginning Factory, at Khamgaum together with the Land, Buildings and Out-houses, etc., relating to it.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Hiralal Shivbux, Gajanand Jobarmal, Jobarmal Shivbux, Nagurmal Jobarmal, Sagarmal Jobarmal, Mangtelal Hiralal, and Shrilal Hiralal, insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, on Tuesday, the 8th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), all the right, title and interest, believed to be eleven annas in a rupee of the abovenamed insolvents, in the following property:—

Particulars.—All the right, title, and interest of the insolvents, in the Ginning Factory at Khamgaum.

Description of gins, machinery and building of the Factory, 32 gins of patent, 1903, and 4 gins of patent, 1906, by Platt Bros., with accessories.

The boiler is steel, Lancashire, by Tinker Shenton and Co., Manchester, N. H. P. 30, 125 lbs. pressure, 3 years old, certified from 18th July, 1906 to 17th July, 1907, of registered No. 332, 20 feet long, 6½ feet diameter, with dead weight and Hopkinson's Safety Valve.

Horizontal engine, by Rustom Proctor and Co., London, single cylinder of rope gearing.

1 donkey pump, 2 iron water tanks, 1 twelve feet lathe, 1 bench with two vice, anvil furnace, 2 iron tanks with two-third and one-third full gimming oil, 1 small heaps of coal, &c.

The area of land on which the factory stands is about 3 acres, with servants' quarters, built of corrugated sheets; office is built of masonry of 32 by 31 feet dimensions.

The said land admeasures about 3 acres and forms portion of a plot of land bearing Survey No. 30, and the said land is bounded on the East by a portion of the field belonging to Shaikh Sulleman vallad Shaikh Kaloo Londhari, on the West by a portion of the field, belonging to Shaikh Kaloo vallad Shaikh Gaffoor Londhari, on the South by a river and a portion of field belonging to Sulleman, on the North by land belonging to Jamnadas Potdar Nagpurvalla.

On payment of the balance of purchase money, the Acting Official Assignee will hand over possession of the said property to the purchaser.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Official Assignee, at their office, at 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the under-signed.

The above Factory is now on view.

N. B.—Private offers of the above will be received by the Auctioneers up to 7th September.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 31ST AUGUST, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX. of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs BENNETT & CO. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st September 1908, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, wheat and linseed in bags, bags of sugar, bundles of jaggery and oats, bards and jowari in bags, rai seed in bags, boxes of luggage, boxes of books and cloths boxes of musical instruments, bundles of C. P. Goods, bundles of waste, bundle of iron, one wagon common stones, two wagons timbers, one lot of coal ashes, bundles of ironbars, bundles of books, kegs of paint, empty casks, heaps of sweeping grains, lot of condemned sheets and ropes, lot of old records and other miscellaneous articles, etc.

2 Bags papers.
Kurnool City to Wadi Bunder, Invoice No. 71 of 5-3-08:—54 Bags Turmeric.
Guntur to Wadi Bunder, Invoice No. 4 of 10-3-08:—300 bags coriander seed.
Miraj to Wadi Bunder, Invoice No. 117 of 15-3-08:—80 bags, out of 868 bags, cotton seed.

BOMBAY, 31ST AUGUST, 1908. BENNETT & Co.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Lot Nos. 2 and 3 properties in the following matter will be put up in one lot TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st September, 1908, and not in separate lots as previously advertised.

SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LAND and buildings at Elphinstone Road, Dadar, and at Mahim, out of Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 104 of 1896.

Fatmabai and another .....Plaintiffs
vs.
Ahmed Ossman and Others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the Consent Decree, herein dated the 6th day of August 1908, Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the days and at the times hereafter mentioned the following immoveable properties on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. 1.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st September, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or Foras freehold New Salt Batty Ground, admeasuring five hundred and one square yards or thereabouts being a part or portion of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 198,201,204, New No. 12145, and New Survey No. 3-2632, situate at Elphinstone Road, on the South side thereof, outside the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the East by the ground of Anund Daya Kumbhar, on the West by the ground of Thomas D'Silva, on the South by a water passage and on the North by the said Elphinstone Road.

Lot Nos. 2 and 3 will be put up together; sale on TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st September, at 5 p. m. (S. T.).

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or Foras freehold New Salt Batty Ground, admeasuring 93 square yards or thereabouts, being a part or portion of the land or ground, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 242 and 407, Collector's New No. 12,229, and New Survey No. 6-2632, situate at Elphistone Road, on the South side thereof, outside the Fort, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and bounded on the East by the Batty ground of Dadaji Hari, on the West and North by the Elphinstons Road aforesaid, and on the South by a public passage.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or Foras freehold New Salt Batty Ground, admeasuring 156 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 242 and 407, Collector's New Nos. B-12229 and New Surv

# DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER

**REGINA PILSENER BRAND.**

From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.

Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, **R. DITMAR,** Bombay.

Also obtainable locally from **D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.**


## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Wearmouth, 2,339 tons, Captain W. Catto, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Matin 2,432 tons Captain J Archer arrived in harbour on Friday evening, from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Africa 1,301 tons Captain W Morrison will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo and 100 deck passengers.

THE steamer Warora, 2,564 tons Captain P E Lyne sailed yesterday for Rangoon &c with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nowshera, 1,961 tons, Captain H. Maufe sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE Japan Line steamer Yetorofu Maru, 3,067 tons, Captain K. Sato, sailed on Saturday, for Kobe &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Fultala, 2,702 tons, Captain W W Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Zoroaster, 2,376 tons, Captain F Wickham, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Argyll, 2,202 tons. Captain G W Robinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Hampton, 2,779 tons, Captain J Courtney, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Karachi in ballast,

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain J Clingan sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain G. Lemeire sailed on Saturday for Persian Gulf &c., with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Gouverneur, 2,120 tons, Captain C. Burmeister sailed on Saturday for Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo, and 10 cabin and 140 deck passengers.

THE BISN Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A J Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh &c, via Karachi, with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 26 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa 949 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails, a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr. Manley, Captain Palin, Mr G C Capper, Major and Mrs. Parker, and child, Lieut Goldsmith, Mrs Ireland and infant, Mr W G Smith, Mrs Beall, Miss Sargent, Mr Adamji Jafferji, Mr Goculdas and 150 deck.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday 28th August should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

### MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook...Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stocken.....R I Marine In the Stream.
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farewell .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—August 29.

Bahadur.....2986 Cabbin.....T Morrison & Co
Brand.....1519 Evenson .....W & A Graham & Co
Buam Sardacasan...2274 .....Morrison & Co
Clematis.....2389 Davies .....James Mackintoss & Co
Calcutta .....2244 Young .....Bombay Co
City of Lucknow2371.....Bcyck..... K N & Co
Firoore.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Heathdene.....2277 Tippett N F...G Mackintosh & Co
Hild.....1145.....Salveson...F F Campbell & Co
Inchborve...2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Lhasa.....949 McDiarmid .....M M & Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 kindall .....K N & Co
Shirley Bank.....2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar .....462 Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lindenfels.....3525 Kenneweg.....W & A G & Co
Mazagon.....3279 Lowe .....M M & Co
Martin.....2433 Archer .....
Nowsel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Oceana 3507Haywood ...Shanghai...27-10P & O S N Co
Rahmani.....1172 Geddie .....N F B & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tua Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...3736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Bevan .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co
Sutherland.....2277...Parfett.....W & A Graham & Co
Strathgarry.....1840...Stanhope .....
Trifels.....3020...Eggert .....W & A G & Co
Urlana.....3384 Robertson ...N F...M M & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Clan MacIver | 2418 | Redford | Madras | 2-9 | F Manr & Co |
| B Bardistan | 2609 | Davies | Dunkerk | 10-9 | M M & Co |
| D&E Colaba | 3899 | Robertson | M'borough | 7-9M | M & Co |
| F Wistow Hall | 2193 | Meria | L'pool | 5-9 | K Nixon & Co |
| H Haidari | 1563 | DeLorisc | Mauritius | 2-9 | B& P S N Co |
| L Alavi | 2324 | Hill | Jeddah | 24-9 | B & P S N Co |
| M Caledonia | 5539 | Tocque | London | 12-9 | P & O Co |
| N Morton Hall | 2777 | Prewse | Newport | 5-9 | K N & Co |
| O Ahmadi | 1540 | Hughes | R.S. Ports | 14-9 | B & P S N Co |
| P Courland | 760 | Ebrahim | Repairing | | Bo S N Co Ld |
| Q Monmouth | 1735 | Hanna | R S Ports | 2-9 | B & P S N Co |

M W D D

Strathblane...3626Smith...Philadelphia...7-9 R A Willes

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Olympi...3269 Osborne L'pool 5-9 W & A G & Co
3 Oriental...3035 Snow .....Shanghai 1-9 P & O Co
5 Mahanadi...548Ismail...Karachi 29-8 Bo S N Co Ld
7 Persia ...3776.....Bartel...Triest 2-9...A L S N Co
12 Egypt .....4173 Summers London 26-9 P & O Co
15 Narbudda.....1960 Butter.....Buarch 1-9M M & Co

### DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Strathavon s ..... | Campbell..... | Calcutta. |
| | City of Manchester s..... | Findlay ..... | Dunkirk, &c. |
| | Marmora s ..... | Weston..... | London |
| | Naseri s ..... | Lemeire ..... | Persian Gulf, &c. |
| | Yetorofu Maru s.. | Sato ..... | Kobe, &c. |
| | Gouverneur s..... | Barmeister ... | Zanzibar, &c, |
| 30 | Nurani s..... | Clingan ..... | Calcutt, &c. |
| | Warora s ..... | Lyne ..... | Rangoon, &c. |
| | Nowshera s..... | Maude ..... | Calcutt, &c. |
| | Wearmouth s ..... | Catto ..... | Calcutta. |

The Steamer Africa, Morrison for Persian Gulf &c. obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Trifels, for Karachi.
„ Egypt, for London.
„ Caledonia, for London.
„ Hampton, for Newport.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The City Line Steamer City of Paris arrived at Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 27th instant.

The B. I. S. M. Co's. Steamer Culna, left Portsaid on the morning of the 28th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's. Steamer Simla, arrived in London on the afternoon of the 27th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Mombassa, left Portsaid on the evening of the 28th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Ghupra, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 29th instant.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Graham, arrived in London on the evening of the 28th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Culna, left Suez on the morning of the 29th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamer China, left Trieste on the 27th instant and is due here about the Sept. 18.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. Steamer Balduino, from Genoa left Aden for Bombay on the 30th instant and is expected here on the 4th proximo in the evening.

The same Co's. Steamer Capri from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 29th instant.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Vessel. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | Overdale | Calcutta |
| 12 | Flamingo | Calcutta |
| 14 | Nairn | Calcutta |
| 23 | Nonsuch | Calcutta |
| 25 | Pentaketa | Rangoon |
| 25 | Palmcotta | Negapatam |
| 26 | Teesta | Straits |
| 27 | Katterature | Antwerp |
| 27 | Clan Macfarlane | Liverpool |

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| Aug. 23. | Names | From |
|---|---|---|
| Clan Chattan | F Makepeace | Madras |
| Colonial | F C Raley | Mauritius |
| Fife | A Harrison | Colombo |
| M Baequehem | T Rassevich | Adriatic |
| Manaton | R J Work | Chittagong |
| Putiala | J Farquharsen | Rangoon |
| Irismere | J Soeberg | Sabang |
| Maharaja | R White | Andaman Island |
| Gorjistan (E I S N) | T A Scott | London |
| Aug. 26. | | |
| Gracchus | R L Instone | Madras |
| Paknam | B Morier | Rangoon |
| Sunda | G M Montford | London |
| Ethiopia | A D'Cruz | Chittagong |

DEPARTURES.

| 26. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tinhow | J R Kidd | Cape Ports |
| Fairport | G Grieg | Bombay |
| Lunk | E H Garland | Rangoon |
| 27 | | |
| Choy Sang | A E Sandbeck | Hongkong |
| Fitzclarence | W G MacLauran | Vizagapatam |

## DAILY EXPORTS, AUG. 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—50 bales wool, L Hurbham; 12 bales wool, R Rampratap; 35 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 55 bales wool, M Ratansie.

Wistow Hall s—1,000 cwts castorseed, 12,000 cwts mowrasseed, Ralli Bros; 12 bales silk waste, K Nixon and Co: 52 bales wool, M Ratansie; 2,000 cwts mowrasseed, Volkart Bros; 2,002 cwts mowrasseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 30 bales wool, B Meloobhai; 60 bales wool, B Harbham; 45 bales wool, S Bhimji.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—450 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of Manchester s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Merton Hall s—1,996 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 2,000 cwts bones, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bardistan s—1,000 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co; 1,500 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Wistow Hall s—52 bales cotton, 5,600 cwts castorseed, 3,000 cwts poppyseed, 400 cwts castorseed, 1,563 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Olympia s—30 bales hemp, K Visram and Co.

FOR NEWPORT.

Hampton s—3,300 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Merton Hall s—40 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia s—68 cwts wild mace, S Bhimjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oriental s—2½ cwts ivory, K N Meapie and Co; 125 cwt oilbanum, M Jafferbhoy; 3 cases butter, The National Dairy Co; 1 case opium, P and O Co; 14 cwts jardaleo, 1½ cwts ivory, M M Esmbhoy; 30 cwts jardaleo, Yue Long Hing Ree.

FOR KOBE.

Oriental s—15 cwts coir matting, M M Esmbhoy.

THE Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner of the United Provinces mentions the case of a Sub-Inspector of Police who was bitten by a large cobra on the hand. A friend slit up the wound and rubbed in permanganate of potash crystals, and the man declared that he "undoubtedly owed his life to the prompt action taken."

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDREW—August 20, at Rangoon, to Mr. and Mrs E. J. La Fontaine Andrew, a son.

BROWN—August 22, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Geo. L. Brown, Engineer, Barn & Co., of a daughter.

FAUVEL.—August 23, at Murree, the wife of the Rev. Herbert Fauvel, of a son.

JAMIESON—August 26, at Naini Tal, the wife of Rev. R. G. Jamieson, Chaplain, Allahabad, of a daughter.

MARSHALL—August 21, at Rockcliff, Mussoorie, to Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Marshall, a daughter.

MACFIE—August 15, at No, 1 Camp Road, Rangoon, the wife of D. Macfie, of a daughter.

VALENTINE BROWN—August 22, at Mhow, Central India, the wife of Lieutenant C.K. Valentine Brown, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, of a son. (Premature.)

MARRIAGE.

DUBERN—WRIGHT—August 14, at the Roman Catholic Church (Cantonments, Rangoon), Lionel Emile, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. DuBern, to Florence, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wright, of Belfast, Ireland.

DEATHS.

CRAIK—August 21, at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, Captain John Gordon Edgeworth Craik, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, third son of Sir Henry Craik, K. C. B., M. P., aged 30.

EWING—August 26, at Sunnyside, Royapettah, Robert Logan Ewing, Junior, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Ewing.

LUCAS—August 18, after brief illness, Joseph Arratoon Lucas, dearly beloved and only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lucas, Kokaing, aged 33 years.

MARSH—August 16, at Rangoon, Charles William Marsh, aged 39 years.

VALENTINE BROWN—August 23, at Mhow, Central India, Frederick George Valentine, the infant child of Lieutenant and Mrs. C. K. Valentine Brown, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

WORDSWORTH—August 25, at Nellore, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. H. M. Boad, Caroline Letitia (Letty), wife of Lionel Wordsworth, aged 25 years.


**T. GINKS.**

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

**CHIRETTONES.**

EVERYBODY'S TONIC.

(BETTER THAN QUININE.)

Purely Vegetable.

The Wonderful Tonic and bracing effect of Chiretones, are felt after the first few doses.

If you cannot Eat,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Fever,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Liver,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Indigestion,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Neuralgia,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you Want a Tonic,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.

Re. 1 per box of 100, delivery anywhere in India. The cheapest and most effective Tonic yet discovered.

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

When passing our Fort Establishment, notice the exhibit in on of our windows.


# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 55m.; High water 1-40a; 1-31m., Low water, 7-17m., 7-47a.

Banks closed : Ganesh Chaturthi, Hindu holiday.

Football, the Harwood League matches.

Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Byculla Club. Gymkhana "B" Team vs. R. A.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, September 1.—Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 54m.; High water, 2-6m., 2-8a; Low water, 4-47m.; 8-18a.

Wednesday, September 2.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Company, 17 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p. m. Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 53m.; High water, 2-45m., 2-41a.; Low water, 8-20m.; 8-54a.

Thursday, September 3.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Byculla Club, half yearly general meeting, 10 p.m. Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 53m.; High water, 3-35m., 3-24a.; Low water, 9-6m., 2-45a.

Friday, September 4.—Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 52m.; High water, 4-42m., 4-23a.; Low water, 9-17m., 11-3a.

Saturday, September 5.—Cricket, Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Poona, away "B" Team vs. New High School, home. Sun rises, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 51m.; High water, 6-12m., 5-43a.; Low water, 9-35a.

"BROACHA HOUSE" IN EDINBURGH.—A new building has just been purchased for £900 for the Edinburgh Parsi Union. One of the patrons of the Union, Mr. Shapurji B. Broacha, during his last visit to England, made to it a donation of £1,000; and in recognition of his munificence, it has been decided, says the "Parsi," to name the new premises "Broacha House."

A HINDU'S SUICIDE.—At De Lisle Road, Bombay, on Saturday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Appa Narayan (30), a millhand. The evidence showed that the deceased was involved in debt and was pressed by his creditors to pay it off. On Friday afternoon he was found hanging by the neck with a rope tied to a beam in his room. He was dead. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

A PROTEST MEETING OF THE PARSIS.—It is proposed to call a public meeting of the Parsi community to protest against the anarchical propaganda in Bengal and others parts of the country. The following are amongst the names of those who have signed the requisition :—Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart; Mr. Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, C. I. E; Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E.; Mr. Pestonji Jehangir, C. I. E.; Mr. D. J. Tata; Mr. R. B. Jijibhai, Mr. R. D Setna, Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, Mr. D. F. Mulla, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Mr. N. Gamadia, Mr. Phiroz Dastur, Mr. P. B. Petit, Mr. D. B. Petit. The requisition is being numerously signed, and will be forwarded to the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Funds and Properties at an early date.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS :—The undermentioned candidates from the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce and Aiyar's School of Commerce passed the Commercial Examinations of the National Union or Teachers, London, held in March last at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce :—Book-keeping—Advanced—First Class:—Ruttonsha S. Bharucha, Kaikhoshroo B. Bamji, Kharsedjee J. Mehta, Byramjee P. Mistry, Framroj R. Merchant, Ramanikrai N. Mehra, Chimanlal H. Pandia; Book-keeping—Advanced—Second Class :—Nusserwanjee P. Bhesania, Pirojsha N. Dalal, Jehangir F. Kookana, Jehangir M. Lelinwalla, Maneksha H. Mistry, Framroj F. Madan, Merwanjee C. Nanporia, Shivram N. Dikshit, Bhaskar R. Dholakia, Himatlal C. Mehta, Lalbhai G. Patel, Mahadeo, G. Tilak. Book-keeping—Intermediate—First Class :—Pallonjee J. Bamji, Book-keeping—Elementery—First Class :—Dhanjisha R. Kharas, Dorabshaw M. Makihatana, Byramjee J. Kapadia, Dhanjishaw R. Mirza, Nariman S. Sodawaterwalla, Byramjee P. Dantra, Sorabjee N. Chandy, Bomanjee D. Indorewalla, Kavasjee P. Kararia, Darabsha B. Mehta, Kaikhoshroo O. Moolan, Temurasp P. Patel, Noshirwan A. Thoothi, Ruttonsha N. Toddywalla Danjisha N. Bharucha, Sorabjee. J. Marolia, Tribhuvandas R. Darjee. Book-keeping—Elementary—Second Class :—Hormusjee D. Baria, Rustomjee H. Cooper, Dhanjisha G. Patel, Framjee N. Mistry, Sorab N. Adarianwalla. Commercial Law :—Advanced—First Class:—Ruttonsha S. Barucha, Kharsedjee J. Mehta, Chimanlal H. Pandia. Commercial Law—Advanced—Second Class :—Kaikhoshroo M. Bamji, Jehangir E. Kookana, Maneksha H. Mistry, Byramjee P. Mistry, Framroj R. Merchant, Merwanjee C. Nanporia, Pirojsha B. Panveliwalla, Hiralal C. Chandhy, Narayan M. Natekar. Theory and Practice of Commerce—Advanced—First Class:—Ruttonsha S. Bharucha, Pirojsha N. Dalal, Kharsedjee J. Mehta, Framroj R. Merchant, Hiralal C. Chandhy, Maneksha H. Mistry, Theory and Practice of Commerce—First Class with Distinction :—Kaikhahroo M. Bamji, Byramjee P. Mistry, Narayan M. Natekar, Chimanlal H. Pandia. Theory and Practice of Commerce—Second Class:—Nusserwanjee P. Bhesania, Jehangir F. Kookana, Merwanjee C. Nanporia, Pirojsha B. Panveliwalla. Banking and Currency.—Advanced—First Class:—Hiralal B. Mehta Banking and Currency—Second-Class:—Ruttonsha S. Bharucha, Kaikhoshroo M. Bamji, Kharsedjee J. Mehta, Maneksha H. Mistry, Byramjee P. Mistry, Narayan M. Natekar, Chimanlal H. Pandia. Shorthand-Intermediate—First Class :—Kharsedjee J. Mehta, Frmamroj F. Madan, Kaikhoshroo S. Khodaiji, Burjorjee Adajania, Jehangir N. Mejia. Thus 82 Certificates are secured, 45 being First Class, 4 with Distinction.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 31st August.

363.—Detail for the week ending 5th Proximo :—
Tuesday 1st Prox.—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-45 p.m.
"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 6-36 p.m.
Wednesday 2nd Prox.—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a m.
"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.
"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5-30 p.m.
Thursday 3rd Prox.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 8 a.m.
"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
Friday 4th Prox.—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.
All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.
Dress.—Mufti.
Saturday 5th Prox.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-30 a. m.
364.—Parade.—There will no Parade for "G" Company on Monday the 31st instant.
365.—Reservists.—It is proposed to form a Reserve Company at an early date. N. C. Officers and Volunteers who wish to transfer to the above Company are requested to forward their names to Head-Quarters.
366.—Bugle Practice.—It is notified for information that Bugle Practice will be on every Wednesday at 8 p.m. on the Maidan until further orders and not on Tuesday as previously notified.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 31st August.

471 PRIZE DISTIBUTION.

It is notified for information that the annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on the 25 Sept.

NOTICE.

A Smoking Concert will be held at the Club Apollo Bunder on Saturday the 5th Prox. at 9-30 p. m. all members of the Corps and Club and their friends are most Cordially welcome.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 31st August.

There will be Sword and Carbine Drill for new Members at the Town Hall this evening at 6 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

THE evacuation of Cuba by the Americans will begin next month. Mr. Magoon, the Governor, is sanguine that the administrative fabric which he has done so much to rear will be found stable when the supports are removed. His confidence is shared in official circles. In other quarters, however, less optimism is noticeable. It is felt that the old revolutionary fever has existed too long to admit of being so easily stamped out.

AT Haiphong, in Tonking, the pleasure on the French national anniversary was marred by many foreign residents receiving anonymous letters in the vernacular warning them not to touch any meals laid before them on the great day, as the food would be poisoned with a certain whitish powder. A rising was also hinted at. Military precautions were taken, but nothing out of the way happened. At Haiphong as well as at Saigon the festivities passed off without disturbance, both the Europeans and the natives taking part heartily in the various celebrations and sports provided.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 29.

The depression over the North of the Bay yesterday, is now crossing the Coast to the South of False Point and is of considerable intensity. It has given nearly general rain in Deltaic Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, excluding Berar, and local rain in Hyderabad and on the North Madras Coast. The depression will probably move in a North-Westerly direction. The Bay current has given widespread rain in Burma, but in the rest of North-East India the weather has been dry.

The area of relatively low pressure has now shown in East Rajputana, where heavy rain has fallen. Besides this there has been local rain in the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province and on the West Coast of the Peninsula, and nearly general rain in East Central India, also isolated falls in the Punjab.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Mergui, three inches; Tavoy, four inches; Moulmein, Diamond Island and Akyab, two inches; Minbu, one inch; Jessore, Calcutta and Cuttack, one and a half inches; Burdwan and False Point, three-quarters of an inch; Balasore, one inch; Allahabad, one and a half inches; Simla, one inch; Sialkot, four inches; Jaipur and Ajmer, three inches; Sambhar, Nagpur and Hyderabad (Deccan), two inches; Hanumankonda and Mangalore, three inches; Karwar, one and a half inches; Gopalpur two inches.

Skies are lightly clouded in the Districts, at the foot of the Eastern Hymalayas and the greater part of the Indus valley; but in the rest of the country generally, they are heavily overcast; humidity is normal, or in excess in North-West India; temperature is normal, or in defect in the whole of the conntry.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, and on the West Coast of the Penin, sula, local rain in Upper Burma, the Punjab Gujarat, the Deccan and on the North Madras Coast, and isolated falls elsewhere.

SIMLA, AUGUST 30.

The depression which was near False Point yesterday moved in a north-westerly direction and its centre is now between Sambalpur and Pendra, but it has decreased very much in intensity, becoming diffused in character. The rainfall associated thorewith has been nearly general in the Eastern Bengal Province, Bengal, South-East United Provinces, East Central India and Central Provinces excluding western districts.

The depression in East Rajputana has moved a short distance north-west and has caused nearly general rainfall in Rajputana and adjacent districts in the North-East. There has also been rain over nearly the whole of Burma, the West Coast of the Peninsula, parts of the Punjab and Kashmir. The principal amounts are Lashio one inch, Rangoon, Akyab and Barisal three; Cherrapoonjee and Narayanganj two; Calcutta one; Srinagar and Sonemarg three-quarters; Gulmarg half; Bikaner, Ajmer, Jubbalpore, Mangalore and Mercara, one and a half.

Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over almost the whole country.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, North-East India, East Central India, Central Provinces, and the West Coast of the Peninsula; and local rain in Upper Burma, United Provinces, Punjab, Kashmir and Rajputana.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Esplanade In Cts | Byculla In Cts | Fort In Cts | Colaba. In Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered..... | 63·88 | 60·86 | 60·06 | 49·09 |
| Sunday, 30th August..... | 0·08 | 0·00 | 0·00 | 0·00 |
| Total..... | 63·88 | 60·86 | 60·06 | 49·90 |
| Up to same date last year... | 90·03 | 93·85 | 90·88 | 97·41 |

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

August 30.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

| Station. | Last 24 hours. | Total to date. | Corpdg. Total 1906. | Corpdg Total 1907. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In cts. |
| Cumballa Hill... | 0·00 | 56·55 | 44·95 | 88·50 |

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 29TH AUGUST, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 29th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi records 0·55 inch of rain. Skies are generally moderately clouded. The moisture in the air remains either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is normal in the south Punjab and in defect elsewhere, the deficiency at Sirsa amounting to 12o and at Lahore to 10o; night temperature is normal. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly except in the extreme north and the south-west where calms prevail.

The United Provinces.—General rain has fallen but the only falls of importance are Allahabad 1·56 inches and Cawnpore 0·55 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature continues generally in defect but the minimum is normal. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly except at Jhansi and Cawnpore where calms prevail.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Rajputana; Jaipur has received 2·81 inches and Ajmer 3·15 inches. Skies are heavily overcast in Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded in Sind. The moisture in the air is equal to the average in Sind but has increased in Rajputana and is in excess there. Day temperature is normal in Sind but lower than usual in Rajputana; night temperature is normal everywhere. Winds are south-westerly at Jaipur, north-westerly at Ajmer, west-north-westerly at Karachi; calms are reported from the other stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has decreased slightly but skies are still generally heavily clouded. Humidity is normal and temperature is equal to the average except for a defect in the maximum in Cutch, north Gujarat and the southern districts of west Central India. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has again been general; Jubbulpore has had 0·59 inch, Saugor 0·53 inch, Nagpur 2·38 inches, Raipur 0·45 inch and Khandwa 0·36 inch. Skies are heavily overcast over the whole division. The moisture in the air has increased and is now in excess at some stations in the east. Day temperature continues generally lower than usual but night temperature is normal. Winds are west-south-westerly to west-north-westerly.

The Konkan.—Karwar report 1·40 inches of rain, Mormugao, 0·50 inch and Ratnagiri a very light fall. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. Wind are south-south-westerly to west-north-westerly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been confined to Hyderabad, the chief amount being 1·86 inches at Hyderabad. Skies are heavily overcast in south Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan, but elsewhere only moderately clouded. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect during the day at Hyderabad owing to the heavy rainfall. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly.

General Remarks.—An area of relatively low pressure lies over north Rajputana, pressure having risen moderately to considerably all round that area. Rainfall has been heavy in the area of deficiency of pressure. Rainfall has increased in north Malabar and the adjacent district of the Konkan. General rain has occurred in the United and Central Provinces.

Nearly general rain is probable in the Central Provinces and Rajputana, local rain in west Central India and the West Coast. A few falls may occur in Gujarat and the Deccan.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rosbire (28th) | 98·6 | 82·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Jask (28th) | 94·8 | 82·3 | ... | 0·00 |
| Muskat (28th) | 91·3 | 86·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Multan | 98·8 | 82·0 | ... | 5·15 |
| Rawalpindi | 88·9 | 74·6 | ... | 37·22a |
| Lahore | 87·4 | 78·2 | ... | 25·80 |
| Sirsa | 86·3 | 77·6 | 0·05 | 20·73 |
| Amtala | 89·5 | 75·0 | 0·07 | 16·73 |
| Delhi | 86·2 | 77·2 | 0·55 | 36·45 |
| Agra | 85·5 | 77·0 | 0·17 | 31·26 |
| Mainpori | 81·8 | 77·5 | 0·06 | 23·41 |
| Jhansi | 81·9 | 77·0 | 0·10 | 28·89 |
| Cawnpore | 84·9 | 75·5 | 0·55 | 27·72 |
| Allahabad | 89·6 | 75·9 | 1·56 | 30·64 |
| Jacobabad | 102·6 | 83·8 | ... | 2·80 |
| Karachi | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ajmer | 84·0 | 75·2 | 3·15 | 28·41 |
| Jaipur | 86·2 | 73·1 | 2·81 | 29·48 |
| Kotah | 86·0 | 76·6 | 0·65 | 33·43 |
| Bhuj | 85·1 | 73·6 | ... | 11·15 |
| Dwarka | 83·8 | 77·2 | ... | 13·30 |
| Veraval | 80·7 | 76·8 | ... | 21·13 |
| Rajkot | 86·9 | 74·2 | ... | 17·53 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 89·6 | 75·5 | ... | 33·33 |
| Surat | 85·6 | 77·1 | ... | 43·16 |
| Ahmedabad | 86·1 | 74·7 | ... | 32·15 |
| Deesa | 83·3 | 73·4 | ... | 37·39 |
| Neemuch | 82·0 | 69·7 | ... | 21·82 |
| Indore | 77·1 | 71·1 | 0·38 | 23·54 |
| Jubbulpore | 81·0 | 73·8 | 0·59 | 49·19 |
| Saugor | 80·1 | 72·0 | 0·53 | 30·17 |
| Hoshangabad | 83·1 | 72·4 | 0·17 | 33·42 |
| Khandwa | 82·2 | 74·1 | ... | 15·81 |
| Akola | 81·2 | 72·6 | 0·04 | 26·57 |
| Amraoti | 80·8 | 71·3 | 0·07 | 24·03 |
| Nagpur | 82·1 | 72·6 | 2·38 | 37·68 |
| Chanda | 82·0 | 74·5 | 0·36 | 46·81 |
| Raipur | 83·7 | 74·6 | 0·45 | 40·28 |
| Bombay | 84·0 | 78·2 | ... | 45·90 |
| Ratnagiri | 83·3 | 75·9 | 0·12 | 71·84 |
| Mormugao | 81·0 | 73·2 | 0·50 | 100·12 |
| Karwar | 80·3 | ? | 1·40 | 129·01 |
| Malegaon | 88·4 | 72·1 | ... | 9·12 |
| Ahmednagar | 79·4 | 67·0 | ... | 6·44 |
| Poona | 80·5 | 63

# CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

## THE PUNJAB LAND REVENUE REPORT.

The "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—During the last five years the Punjab has advanced enormously in material progress. The cultivated area has increased by 1 1-2 million acres, canals have been extended by 175 miles, and 1,838 new masonry wells have been constructed. There has been also during this period a considerable revolution in the revenue system. Fixed land revenue has decreased by Rs, 2,75,000 lakhs, while the percentage of fluctuating land revenue to the whole has increased from Rs. 10,50,000 to Rs. 16,75,000. That is to say, for the moment the advocates of elasticity have gained the day, and there are some who not content with charging a cash rate on every acre that comes to maturity would like to see the Government share taken from the threshing floors as in the Native times. Opinions on such questions as these ebb and flow like tides. When the elastic system is in full operation, the iniquities of the minor subordinates loom larger and larger in the imagination and tend to obscure the memory of the benefits of this system. At present, the weak points of the fixed system are most in evidence. The rigidity of demand is difficult to temper, even under good revenue officers with strong staffs; with weak ones money is sometimes extracted where no money is—except with the money-lender. Government, too, is the loser on a fixed assessment, because it cannot take its full share for fear of weakening the zemindar too much. Meanwhile, it must be remembered that there are tracts under Government managed on the "batai" system and the management is distinctly profitable despite all the possibilities of peculation. We wonder if the tide will ever flow as far as "batai" on the large scale before it ebbs back to fixity. Canals, of course, vary so much in their running that the revenue derived therefrom must naturally fluctuate with seasons. No doubt, Irrigation Departments are trying to make their system more rigid and to equalise supplies, but this has many defects of its own.

It is difficult to think of too much rain in connection with an arid province like the Punjab, but the winter rains of 1906-7 were too heavy and lasted too long. Sowings were enormous, but the crops were largely spoilt by rain. Plague, too, raged with great severity, and there was to be seen in certain areas, especially in Shahpur, the surprising and pathetic sight of ripened wheat awaiting the reapers, who were not. Still the harvests as a whole were satisfactory. Among the most interesting features in the Report would appear to be the proposal to allow the Baloch "tumandars" extensive powers in the distribution of water and collection of assessments over the purely Baloch villages of their "tumans." This seems a development which would rejoice the heart of Colonel Grey. The right method of associating the native in the administration of the Government does not lie in the employment of clever townspeople with English education, but in utilizing the local notables as far as possible. There will not be wanting charges that the leading men think more of their own benefit then that of their people, and these will certainly be enlarged upon by the official class. The local chief is, however, influenced by the local public opinion, and even in the extreme case of a bad chief, he cannot do so much harm as a bad official. For similar reasons, the working of the Minor Canals is interesting, although the area dealt with by them is small compared with that of the Departmental Canals. There is much more of "lokil sluff" about the management of the Grey Canals, the Kitchin "Band," the Kingwah and other works named after local officers, but worked by them in consultation with, and with the co-operation of, the people themselves. Zamindars have little knowledge about, or interest in, sanitation or the construction and management of schools, but they know a good deal about irrigation and are interested in the provision of their own daily bread. Unfortunately, there is no capital behind the management of the Minor Canals yet, and improvements are mainly those that can be effected by man and beast. It is with regret that we read of the scheme for the disposal of twelve private canals in Shahpur. The greater benefit of the greater number cannot be impeded, and if one Government canal will irrigate large areas beyond those commanded by the twelve private canals, it would be absurd to check it. Still it is to be hoped that the Tiwana Chiefs will not be reduced to dependency on the will of canal underlings as happens elsewhere, and that some scheme may be devised both in this tract and wherever there are leaders of public opinion, by which departmental science can be tempered with knowledge of local needs.

## INDIA'S MINERAL WEALTH.

The "SIND GAZETTE":—One of the most important assets of India is the mineral resources of the country and it is satisfactory to learn from the report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India for the year 1907 that the people of the land are awakening to the possibilities that lie beneath the surface, and are engaging in large numbers every year in exploiting the mineral wealth that lies ready to their hands. This is particularly noticeable in the case of two of India's most important minerals, viz., coal and manganese, which promise in the near future to occupy the foremost position in the world. Unfortunately, for the purpose of enlightenment on this important subject the report of the Chief Inspector of Mines relates entirely to the administration of the Indian Mines Act and is not a complete statistical review of Indian mining and analogous industries. Despite this drawback, however, it furnishes a good deal of valuable information. We find that there were 151,983 persons working in and about mines regulated by the Act, of whom 98,823 worked underground and 53,159 on the surface. There were 96,769 adult males, 49,116 adult females, and 6,098 children under 12 years of age. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 18 per cent or 23,317. This is considered a highly satisfactory state of progress: and it is added that the figures would undoubtedly have been much larger had the supply of labour been equal to the demand. On this point the Chief Inspector thinks that, with the extension of the industry the labour difficulty will soon become acute. Few people will disagree with his remark that it takes very little to frighten the native workers away from the mine; and those who have practical experience of labour on Indian mines are fully alive to this important aspect of mining. The Chief Inspector lays strong emphasis on the importance of mine managers studying the prejudices and customs of those under their charge. "The material at hand," he says, is very informal," and "the industry is in its infancy still; and it requires no prophetic power to discern that if success is not to lag behind the energy put into the undertakings, supervision must not only be more constant but also more efficient."

Turning to the output of minerals, we find that there has been a large increase in the output of coal and manganese raised from the mines regulated by the Act, and a slight decrease in mica, gems and salt. The output of coal was 10,526,458 tons, or an increase of 15·51 per cent. over the previous year. Of this, 9,993,348 tons, or 94·93 per cent. were raised in Bengal, exceeding the output of the preceding year by 1,375,628 tons. These figures put India at the head of the coal producing dependencies of the British Empire. The principal increase comes from the Jharia coal field, where the output has gone up over one million tons. Owing to the demand being greater than the supply, high prices were maintained throughout the past year. The output of manganese also shows a substantial increase, having risen from 436,442 tons in 1906 to 642,082 tons last year. Of this over 496,000 tons were raised in the Central Provinces which has increased its output by 170,000 tons. The tract in the Central Provinces alone over which manganese deposits exist covers 3,500 square miles, which will give some idea of what this industry will develop into in the near future. "Chemically," says the Chief Inspector, "the ore is one of the richest and purest mineral in the world. The percentage of manganese varies from 50 to 55, while the phosphorous content is low." From 10,000 to 15,000 coolies are employed in the Central Provinces manganese mines, where the rate of wages has advanced fully 50 per cent. during the past few years. At present Indian coal mines are free from many accidents due to "fire damp," but the reasons for this immunity are explained by the Chief Inspector and it cannot be expected to last, and the risks from this danger will increase as the mines reach greater depths.

## CONSTITUTION-MAKING.

The "INDIAN DAILY NEWS":—The efforts at constructive remedies for the unrest are not many, though destructive ones are numerous. That of course is to be expected, and therefore any constructive effort merits attention. The Bill for the Better Government of India now pending before the Calcutta Parliament is an effort to give expression to the views of educated and progressive Indians, others than Maharajahs, Talukdars, and that ilk. It is the work of a gentleman, who may be taken as a thoughtful student of contemporary politics and well acquainted with his countrymen. When therefore we are told that a Bill of this description would satisfy the aspirations of most of his countrymen one is surprised to see its moderation. The leading idea is representation of the population on the various Councils by a method differing a good deal from the present rather mysterious ones. Mr. N. Chatterjee begins by saying that the whole of British India may be divided into as many Provinces as the Imperial Council deems necessary and may alter the boundaries at discretion, which shows how small a matter he considers a partition. Each Province will have a Council of 150 members, of whom 60 will be elected and 90 nominated. These Councils are to meet once a month or oftener, which is rather strenuous work and the Governor of a Province will have no time for garden parties. The Governor of a Province must take three of his eight Secretaries from the Indian members of his Council.

This selection of Indian Secretaries is the gist of the Bill. The Provincial Council will each elect five members to the Imperial Council, and he is to nominate double that number so as to maintain the Executive control, so dear to the heart of the Ruler of India. Mr. Chatterjee has seen that no reform which enables a Government to be outvoted will be allowed, so he has trimmed his sails to the wind. The Viceroy is to take three of his Secretaries from Indian Members of the Council. The rest of the provisions of the Act we have little space for. The Viceroy is to reside in Calcutta usually, and the Council is to be held there, and the Governor of a Province will be required to live on the premises and not at a hill station. We suppose no one, except members of the Government, will object to this. One novelty is a Police Board of three members, consisting of a military officer, a trained detective, and a barrister of 7 years practice, to organise and manage the Police. No person exercising executive functions is to exercise judicials functions, though with extreme liberality Mr. Chatterjee allows the Viceroy to disregard the rule in special circumstances. All judicial officers are to be professional lawyers, a condition which would be considered elementary in any other country but India, and the absence of which means that a good deal more injustice is done than is absolutely necessary. Altogether it is a very moderate proposal for the Better Government of India, and far more sensible than a good deal of the twaddle put before Lord Morley, such as Advisory Councils of the ignorant and prejudiced, the ostensibly wealthy, and the supposedly influential. It is the exact opposite of the aristocratic idea that is said to be so suited to India, that mixture of jewellery, kinkob and innate sagacity that Lord Curzon thought so effective. It is the antithesis, in fact, of Government by Durbar, which was dead before the time of Akbar.

Naturally, however, there are weak points in Mr. Chatterjee's plan. One of these is the complete elimination of the Houses of Parliament and the Secretary of State for India. So long as the Empire exists there must be some central controlling body, other than the shadowy supremacy of the King. Certain experiences with regard to small colonies wishful to occupy the same position in the Empire as Venezuela does in South America, show clearly that constitutions in future must be very carefully framed to guard against this difficulty. Another defect is that whilst the Viceroy or the King-Emperor declares war at his own instance and quite untrammelled, the Councils have to be asked to provide the money. Obviously the right to declare war and the right to obtain the money to wage it can only rest in one authority and cannot be divided.

## INDIAN COAL PRODUCTS.

The "PIONEER":—Some interesting figures have just been published relating to the production of coal in India. The output in 1907 was just under 11,148,000 tons, the value being over £2,609,000. The exports were 658,000 tons, a comparatively small amount out of the total production; and at the same time India actually imported some 300,000 tons from foreign countries. The mills and railways are, of course, that best customers of our collieries, though steamers visiting the ports take in large quantities of coal for their own use. The consumption of coal by the people is very limited; in fact, it scarcely counts at present though efforts have been made to popularise its common use as fuel in Bengal and Upper India. The cost of carriage over long distance will, however, always check the development of this trade, the mass of the population being unable to purchase even the cheapest kinds of coal. It is surprising to find that the collieries give employment to only 112,500 persons, each worker winning 99 tons in the year. The expansion of manufacturing industries and the extension of railways are needed to bring about greater activity in Indian coal-mining. Progress in the last ten years has been very satisfactory, but the total production is still limited, considering the great extent of the fields that are being worked.


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## INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

### ASSAM SUGARCANE.

Preliminary Forecast of the Sugarcane Crop of Eastern Bengal and Assam, 1908-09.

[Note.—On the average of five years, ending 1906-07, the area under sugarcane crop in Eastern Bengal and Assam represents some 10 per cent. of the total area under sugarcane in British India.]

Character of the season.—The long continued drought of last winter and spring delayed the planting of sugarcane setts and impeded the sprouting and subsequent growth of the young shoots. From May onwards a change set in and constant falls of rain in all parts of the province have brought the crop to almost normal condition.

Area cropped.—The only districts from which reports have been received that the area under sugarcane differs widely from that of last year are Rajshahi and Tippera where large decreases are reported, and Rangpur and Pabna in which the area cropped is estimated to have increased. Many District Officers have apparently not yet been able to make full enquiries and have returned the same estimate of area as last year.

The total area under sugarcane this year is at present estimated at 166,600 acres, as compared with 179,900 acres last year, or a decrease of 7 per cent. The decrease is chiefly due to the unfavourable season at planting time, but partly also to a fall in the price of *gur*, as compared with last year. I consider it probable that further enquiries will show that the decrease of area is greater than has been estimated.

Outturn.—The district reports work out to an average of 88 per cent. of the normal crop per acre for the whole province. The final estimate of the outturn last year was 85 per cent.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON.

First forecast of the Cotton Crop of the Central Provinces and Berar—Season 1908—(relating to the period ending 29th July 1908). [Note.—On an average of the five years, ending 1906-07, the area under cotton in the Central Provinces and Berar represented some 22·50 per cent. of the total area under cotton crop in British India.] The monsoon arrived late by about a fortnight and sowings of cotton were late—25th June to the end of the first week in July—in Nimar, Betul, Akola, Buldana and the districts of the Nagpur country and Chattisgarh. In Seoni and Narsinghpur sowings started early—10th to 14th June—and in the remaining districts at normal date—15th to 25th June. Sowings were generally effected under favourable conditions and germination was on the whole good. Some re-sowing was necessary in parts of Betul, Chhindwara, Nagpur, Bhandara, Buldana and Yeotmal.

The area (1,179,375 acres) placed under crop is estimated to be less by 7 per cent. than that of last year. The decrease occurs mainly in the important cotton-growing districts. The area returned for Berar (2,099,177 acres) shows a larger decrease, amounting to 34 per cent. Thus the total acreage under cotton is estimated at 3,278,552 as compared with 4,431,637 in the past season, which is equivalent to a decrease of 26 per cent. The shrinkage in area is attributed partly to the late arrival of the monsoon succeeded by the continuous rainfall at the end of June and beginning of July and partly to the tendency to show food-crops in order to replenish attenuated grain stocks.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES TIL.

First forecast of the Til (Sesamum) Crop of the Central Provinces and Berar—Season 1908—(relating to the period ending 2nd August 1908). [Note.—One an average of the five years, ending 1906-07, the area under til in the Central Provinces and Berar represented some 18·50 per cent. of the total area under til crop in British India. Sowings of khariff til started early (15th to 25th June) in Narsinghpur, Betul and Akola, late (26th June to 15th July) in Mandla, Seoni, Nimar, Raipur, Buldana and most districts of the Nagpur country and at normal date (25th to 30th June) in the remaining districts. Sowings, though slightly impeded by continuous rain in Mandla, Seoni, Chhindwara, Chanda, Akola and Buldana, were generally successful and germination was on the whole good. A little re-sowing was necessary in parts of Mandla, Hoshangabad, Betul. Balaghat and Drug. Prospects are so far favourable everywhere, but a break is required in Mandla, Seoni, Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad for the healthy growth of the plants and for weeding. Slight damage by insects is apprehended in the Harda Tahsil of Hoshangabad. Including the cold-weather crop the total area will probably be about the same as last year (980,000 acres).

## CALCUTTA ZOO SENSATION.

### Thousands Hoaxed.

About eight or ten days ago says the "Indian Daily News" a hundred students or more went to the Zoo and asked to see the mermaid which was now being exhibited and on being told that it was not so, they were not satisfied and went in and searched every nook and corner, and left greatly disappointed.

For the past three or four days another rumour which seems to have attracted men, women and children, of the educated and illiterate classes from far and near was spread to the effect, that one of the tigers had surprised one of the sweepers about 3 days ago while cleaning the cage, and though the tiger has not hurt the man it will on no account allow him to escape; that several Brahmins had made offerings of goats to the tiger and had not succeeded. Thousands of people of all classes, even some Europeans, have been flocking to the Zoo and are still doing so. On being told by the Zoo authorities that the rumour was false they paid no heed but went in and searched the Zoo, every nook and corner.

On a Press representative asking the Zoological authorities how these rumours had got about, they said they were themselves astonished when they first heard of them. On being questioned, they said the numbers of enquiries had been steadily increasing and they were afraid that if the number of visitors went on increasing, they would have to apply for special Police to regulate the traffic outside.

The rumours appear to be very profitable to the Zoo.

## WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

After experiments lasting several months some French naval officers have succeeded in establishing communication by wireless telephony between the Eiffel Tower in Paris and the town of Dieppe, a distance of ninety miles. It has just become known that on August 5 and 6 the sounds of a hunting horn, a song, and several sentences which were spoken through a wireless telephone instrument on the Eiffel Tower were distinctly heard at Dieppe. Great reticence, however, is being observed as to the details of the experiments.

## A GLIMPSE OF THE FRONTIER.

At a time when attention is being directed to the great irrigation scheme which involves the tunnelling of the Malakand it may not be out of place to give a sketch of the country which lies beyond that Pass, writes a correspondent of the "Pioneer."

Forty miles north of Nowshera stands the small fort of Dargai, reached by a 2ft. 6in. railway, and lying at the foot of the hills which are the first line of the vast series of mountains, forming the tribal hinterland. From Dargai an excellent graded cart road runs in zig-zag along the sides of the range and takes the traveller to the Malakand Pass, seven miles away, and with an elevation of 3,060 feet. Up to this point hills, covered merely with darkish green scrub, have met the eye—hills which, in the hot weather, throw back the relentless heat of the sun to roast the luckless traveller. But what a change the moment the Pass is crossed. A cool breeze, often a gale, is blowing; a large crater-shaped space is revealed richly clothed with magnificent wild olive trees, while on the left is seen the large fort, its granite walls gleaming white in the sulight. So clear is the air and bracing the wind that one quickly realisse what a haven is the Malakand to the unfortunate individual, compelled by duty to stew day and night in the dust-haunted Cantonments of the Plains.

It will repay the casual visitor to cantinue his journey still by the cart road to its terminus, the Fort of Chakdara, 10 miles further on, and at the entrance to the Upper Swat and Uch Valleys. For two miles the road falls rapidly and then winds through well cultivated land, eventually reaching rich paddy fields, which in July and August are covered with rice crops, whose cool green or resplendent orange-gold is restful to the sun-puckered eye, and induces one to remove the tinted spectacles, which are a necessity in these regions. Chakdara Fort, the scene of a desperate and magnificent defence during the Frontier rising of 1897, stands up like a sugar-loaf on the banks of the Swat river, a typical Frontier fort, a lonely but tireless sentinel. From the highest point an excellent view of the country can be obtained. To the north goes the Chitral road, no longer metalled, but broad and easy to travel, running through country incapable of irrigation and increasingly poor. To the east is seen the Upper Swat Valley, with the ridge of Landaki, (the gate of Upper Swat) which was the scene of the winning of three V. C's in 1897, and at its head glimpses of vast snow ranges are caught. To South and West stretches the Lower Swat Valley, from two to three miles broad, with great rugged hills bounding it, and here and there darting like tongues into it and with the Swat river rolling noisily through its rich soil.

No poor country is this, the reader will say; what of the bare desolate Frontier, so beloved of the novelist? And he will be right, but this particular part, the Swat Valley, is the richest of all the tribal tracts. There is water in plenty, and that is the secret of its wealth. In other parts, for instance in Tirah and the Mohmand country water is scarce almost to insignificance, and the chief livelihood of the inhabitants is systematic raiding. Nor, were there produce to be exported from all the border country, would the dwellers therein look with complacent eye on the construction of broad highways, for they are a suspecious folk, and to them roads are but another step towards annexation. Yet what has been the effect of the opening of the trade route between Swat and British India? Thirteen years ago no white man had crossed the Malakand Pass, yet to-day one can traverse in almost complete safety a large portion of this valley. The value of the export trade with India can now be counted in hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling per annum, and inter-tribal and inter-village fighting is decreasing year by year. Is it not conceivable that the Swatis, to whom, as to most men, excitement is an essential part of existence, have found the excitement of speculation in grain and merchandise of a more pleasing nature than the fever of day-to-day fighting? The logical conclusion of such an argument is "Encourage cultivation and export trade in the tribal country, and local warfare will decrease and eventually die out." Alas, from the political standpoint, but fortunately for the military man, such a state of things is a dream, for few parts of the Frontier are blessed with the natural resources, without which cultivation cannot be carried on and with which the Swat Valley is so richly endowed.

A great effort is now being made to get the big Khans of the country to start re-afforestation. In Buddhist times all these hills were undoubtedly covered with enormous forests, but now it is no exaggeration to say that practically no trees exist below the 6,500 feet line. Sufficient unto the day is the wood thereof, is the idea of the native and no provision does he make for the morrow, when all his trees will have disappeared. Springs fail, floods become greater, yet still he will not recognise the fact that all this is due to the cutting down of trees. Yet to the artist these bare hills are better than others clothed in green, for at sunset, colour tints, ever varying from gorse-yellow to the most delicate mauve, from fiery orange to dull slate, are thrown lavishly on their jagged slopes, yet so quickly do the changes occur that the brush of a Turner could alone do the scene full justice.

And how is this independent territory ruled? No law courts or other doubtful blessings of civilisation exist, but all crimes and other disputes are tried by Jirgahs, an assembly of village or tribal headmen, whose verdicts and sentences are paramount and irrevocable. Their rule is just, but stern, and they have a wonderful faculty for "making the punishment fit the crime." The Political Agent is the means of communication between the tribes and the Government of India, and no light charge is this. All day and every day headmen or Jirgahs come in to ask his advice on current affairs or to settle some big case under his supervision. It is amusing to hear of a Jirgah from one village coming in to ask permission from the Political Agent to fight another village, but such cases are within the knowledge of the writer, and they show the tribes' appreciation of the power of the "sirkar."

These Frontier men are a hardy race, with keen features, often of a strikingly Jewish type; and withal they are eminently likeable. The first thing that strikes one is that they are men, and that they consider themselves your equal, but they do not show it by low-bred presumption and self-assertion. Their attitude is one of friendship between equals, There are scoundrels amongst them, treacherous frequently, but on the whole gentlemanly scoundrels; always civil and always ready for a yarn. They enjoy a joke, all the more so if directed against themselves. Like all Orientals, they are flatterers to a degree, quite regardless of whether the flattery is obvious or not. I recollect an occasion when, riding with the Political Agent, I met an ancient and holy man hailing from a place, some 30 miles away, who could have had no idea of our intended trip, which had only been decided on a few hours before. On being asked, however, why he was going to Chakdara, he replied without the slightest hesitation, "I heard that Your Honour was going out to-day and I came down to pay my respects." Such are the people of this border country, and such to section of the borderland, to dwell in which is considerably less exile to those who enjoy a good climate, an active life, cheery companions bred on the Frontier, and a nation of men, than is existence in many Cantonments in the Plains.

## THE KIST IN CHINA.

The Revd. Mr. J. Macgowan has been contributing to the "N. C. Herald" an interesting series of letters on "Lights and Shadows of Chinese Life." The following is his description of the Chinese Land Tax and its collection:—

With the exception of the dues collected at the various custom houses throughout the country, the only direct tax imposed by the Imperial Government is the land tax. There are automatic systems that have been in existence from the earliest times that provide for the salaries and expenses of public servants in a manner highly satisfactory to every one, excepting to the long suffering masses from whom the money is extracted.

The method by which the land tax is collected will illustrate those beautiful economic systems by which the Government can carry on the business of the country, without any deduction of salaries and incidental expenses whatever. This tax is a fixed one and was settled in A.D. 1644, when the present dynasty came into power. The land registers were then revised, and the amount that every man's farm or holding had to pay, was fixed by the Imperial authorities. This seems to have been done in a very fair and generous spirit. The Government which affects to be a paternal one showed in this case at least great anxiety that this tax should not be an oppressive one. It was decided that in what are called "wet lands," the standard of taxation should be rice seed, and that a field on which could be sown a Chinese measure that approximates to our peck should be taxed a certain sum, whilst in "dry lands" peas should be the standard.

As lands vary greatly in fertility, there was no uniformity in the levying of these taxes.

Now whilst the land tax is in itself a very moderate one, the method of its collection renders it very oppressive, and certainly at all times it is more or less a source of trouble and vexation. The Government has entrusted the collection of it to a body of men that are notoriously of ill-repute, and who from the very nature of the case must be dishonest. Not only have they no salaries, but they have actually to purchase their positions. The only privilege they demand in return for this outlay of their money is a free hand to get as much out of the people, by guile, by ruse, or by cunning as they can, only they must be careful that everything they do must have an appearance of legality. Law, and ancient custom, and hoary traditions are sacred in the eyes of the Chinese, but there are a thousand and one ways by which these may be evaded, while the semblance of respect for them is still maintained.

A free handed system like this exactly suits the genius of the Chinese, who prefer oblique methods to direct ones. It opens out a boundless field, where money can be gained more easily than by settled salaries. It is known to be thoroughly iniquitous and yet no one ever dreams of suggesting that it should be abolished. The founders of the Empire prartised it. The sages, if we could only have access to their private banking accounts, no doubt encouraged it. Great statesmen and rulers and Prime Ministers, during successive ages have been implicated in it. Great revolutions have rent the Empire into a thousand pieces because of this and kindred abuses that had driven the people mad, and yet when the storm has passed, and the nation has settled down to a new life, the old intolerable systems have been resumed, just as though they contained within them the germs of a new force that were going to renovate the Empire.

It is through chicanery and deception, through lies unspeakable, by false accusations that bring men within the covetous grasp of the mandarins, and through extortion that will fling misery and wretchedness upon many a home, that the work of the tax-gatherer has to be accomplished.

He comes round twice a year to receive his dues, and from the moment he starts till he has finished his round, he is planning and manoeuvring how he shall cheat and defraud the unfortunate country people who are unlucky enough to come within his clutches.

The Chinese being miserably poor, the majority of them have no money ready to pay their oxes, and so they are put to the greatest straits to get together the sums they owe. The women take their gold earrings or silver hair pins with which they ornament their long black hair or perhaps the men take their agricultural implements and hurry with them to the nearest pawnshop. Some who have no property sufficient to meet the demands that are made upon them are treated in a very rough and cruel manner. The very clothes upon their backs, and even the solitary rice pan in which the food of the family is cooked are taken from them without remorse.

A favourite plan with these harpies is to allow a man who is pretty well off to pass the proper time in which payment ought to have been made. This is a simple matter with the Chinese who rarely in any matter are up to time. There is a subtle influence in the air of the East that puts a drag upon a man and even the vigorous Westerner by and by feels his footsteps becoming slower and a tendency to put things off creeping over him.

When a few weeks later he presents himself with his money for payment, the tax gatherer, with an assumed look of indignation, demands from him his reason for refusing to pay his tax. The unfortunate man, who sees that he is going to be fleeced, makes the most humble apologies, and says that he thought that the delay of a week or two was of no importance. "No importance," the official cries in a loud voice, "that you should refuse to pay the Emperor his tax? You will find it to be a very important and at the same time a very expensive thing, for I shall not sign your receipt until you pay me double the amount you owe."

The poor victim is compelled to submit, for to appeal for justice to the mandarin would be useless. He would stand by the tax-gatherer and every official in his court would do the same, for every man would be prepared to swear till his face was black that the debtor not only refused to pay his tax, but that when it was politely demanded from him he violently assaulted and half murdered the man that did so.

## NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

The British Foreign Office has issued the following:—"A modus vivendi in regard to the Newfoundland fishery question has been concluded with the United States on the following lines. The Government of Newfoundland have expressed the desire that the herring fishery during the ensuing season should be conducted on the same principles as in the season of 1907, and have given a formal undertaking to permit during this year the conduct of the fishery as last year.

"The United States Government, on their part, while not abandoning the use of purse seines, but reserving that question for due consideration in the pending arbitration before. The Hague Tribunal, acept, with this reservation, the above proposal and the formal undertaking against interference with it by the Newfoundland Government as a substantial agreement with the proposal they had previously made."


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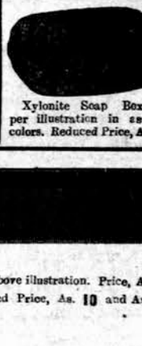


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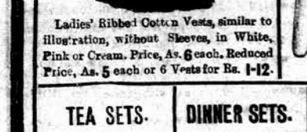

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# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

## HIGH COURT.

### THE INSOLVENCY OF R. S. N. TALATI & CO.

### Liabilities Twenty-two Lakhs.

BEFORE the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Commissioner of the Insolvency Court, important proceedings have been held in respect of the heavy indebtedness of Ruttonji and Nusserwanji, sons of Sorabji Talati, who as R. S. N. Talati & Co. traded in India, China, and other places, and whose liabilities have been certified at Rs. 22,35,475, with Rs. 1,62,845 good assets; Rs. 13,700, bad assets; Rs. 89,850, doubtful assets; and Rs. 26,000, personal debts of the second insolvent, Nasserwanji. During the greater number of these hearings, the examination of witnesses under Section 36 of the Insolvency Act took place. The following is a summary of the more important features of the proceedings. Counsel appearing in the case were: Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., for the opposing creditors, Ching Zang Zien and Co., merchants in China, who had consigned pearls to the insolvents' firm, of the nominal value of three lacks of rupees; Mr. Rustom Wadia, who, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for opposing creditors, Merwanji Maneckji and Co., piece-goods merchants in Bazzar-Gate Street, Bombay; Mr. Ardeshir B. Kapadia, instructed by Mr. M. B. Chothia, appeared for the witness, Ardeshir Barjorji Vania, who is a brother-in-law of the first insolvent, and who was for about three years previous to the insolvency head-man and sole manager, of the firm's branch at Shanghai; and Mr. G. S. Mankar, and later, Mr. J. D. Davar, who, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshah and Co., appeared for the insolvents.

In the course of his examination, Ardeshir B. Vania said he was sole manager at Shanghai in 1904; he remained so till April 1907, when the Bombay firm closed. Business of the Shanghai firm then stopped; a man was kept to wind-up its affairs. About November 1906, when the Yokohama Bank took possession of the firm's goods in Shanghai, witness came to know for the first time of the tottering condition of the firm. The goods were in charge of the Bank; the keys of the godown were in charge of the firm's gnarantee-broker, Vo Yu Thau. Witness took local loans; this meant that he took goods from one Bank, deposited them with another, and raised moneys on those. Since 1904, he had borrowed in this way from 30 to 50 thousand rupees; against those sums hundis or drafts were drawn. When witness went to take charge at Shanghai, the firm was in good financial condition; he was sent to persuade the people to grant loans to Talati and Co. Should one Bank advance large loans, it was necessary to raise local loans for the pupose of the business. This used to be done in order to take advantage of good hundis; also, in order to have favourable exchange. At times the Bombay firm had complained to him that he did not borrow enough. Very seldom he asked for remittances from Bombay. There was no truth in the suggestion that because of any fraudulent transactions with the Shanghai firm, private letters had been written to him. To part with these private letters, he at first objected to the Official Assignee, who had asked him for their production repeatedly; ultimately, by order of the Court, he handed over such of them to the Official Assignee as he found. These letters he had handed over to his solicitor, Mr. Chothia. He could not find his private press copy-book; he thought that was his private property. Perhaps, in packing up his things, his man had left the book behind. His brother Dinshah was likewise a brother-in-law of No. 1. It was not a fact that he (witness) was helping the insolvents. Pearls were entrusted to the firm for sale on commission. From 15 to 50 chests of opium were received in China by each steamer: business was at one lakh to one-and-a-half lakh per month. Tea was exported to Batoum, of under one lakh of rupees value. Per each mail, from 400 to 500 chests were imported for sale on commission; sometimes less. Bales of yarn, numbering 786 and valued at the lowest price at Rs. 90,000 did not disappear. He had given information to the Bank that 600 bales were short. Sale-proceeds of the goods were sent to Bombay to discharge the loans raised on those goods. Shortage of the 600 bales was found in the loan-account. Insolvents must have made use of the moneys themselves. From Messrs. Ellis and Hay of Shanghi witness had received a notice; but the Bank did not threaten in it to take criminal proceedings against him. The Yokohama Specie Bank were very angry on finding that the bales had disappeared. On 26th November 1906, 922 bales should have been in the godown; he would swear that the shortage was not 786 bales. Telegram dated 12th November 1906, was sent to redeem the Maiwa opium-loans, belonging to different Banks. When he paid to the Hongkong Bank, to liquidate debts, with the moneys from the Yokohama Bank he had with him other moneys besides in hand, out of which he might have paid the Hongkong Bank. The 168 bales, mentioned in the telegram of 26th November, were part of the bales found short; the Rs. 62,000 were part of the loan made against them. The Yokohama Bank had to be paid because the firm had great dealings with it; the Bank, besides, was on good terms with the firm. He wrote the words the Bank must be paid "at any sacrifice," in order that the people here should not delay in the matter. Foki Tai purchased from the Hongkong Bank yarn-bales; the accounts not having been made up witness could not say whether there was a handsome profit made by the firm over the transactions. In November 1906, he sold to Foki Tai a quantity of opium at 600 taels, (Rs. 1,200); he had previously contracted to sell a few of these chests to other purchasers for Rs. 700 to Rs. 795. He knew the Captain of the ship Ariel; the chests of the firm were deposited with him in Shanghai. Promising to pay the value in a day or two witness withdrew from him some of these chests. Further delivery of chests the Captain declined to make: witness could not say whether the Captain had given to him the chests already spoken of, with the knowledge of the Bank, or without; nor could he say whether the Captain was allowed to deliver goods on his own responsibility. Formerly Tafati and Bakar Afsar used to send tea to Batoum. He could not say whether by sale-transactions with Afsar and Co., and Foki Tai, the firm lost Rs. 3,50,000. It appeared from insolvents books that, on 22nd November 1906, Rs. 35,325 had been remitted to Shanghai; he remembered having received 15,000 taels. Ching Zang Zien and Co. had asked for an advance of 50,000 taels, on account of packets of pearls, consigned to the Bombay firm through the Post Office, for sale on commission. This had been arranged for; having no instructions, witness did not pay any part of the 50,000 taels. Telegram of 29th November 1906 from Bombay to Shanghai showed that 45,000 taels had been offered by the Bombay firm for the pearl-packet No. 55. This offer was not accepted. There were other packets of pearls in respect of which there were other transactions by his firm.

Ratanji Sorabji Talati, the first insolvent, in the course of his examination said he was the senior partner in the firm of R. S. N. Talati and Co.; he recollected having received the pearl-parcel No. 55, consigned by the Shanghai firm. The parcel was of the nominal value of 1,40,000 taels; this showed the lowest price at which he was to sell the pearls. On 19th November 1906, the parcel arrived in Bombay; the pearls were handed to Javeri Hirabhai Ghelabhai, on 9th November 1906, by way of pledge or mortgage. Witness got Rs. 1,10,000 on account of this. Out of these, he sent Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000 to Vania (the preceding witness) to pay to the merchants, Ching Zang Zien and Co.; the balance due, he did not send. Rs. 60,000 had been received from Hirabhai as guarantee; this was on account of dishonoured cheques. On 20th November 1906, the Rs. 1,10,000 were received from Hirabhai, to whom witness had pledged the pearls entirely on his own behalf. He (witness) was uneasy, and became very ill on 19th November.

Haridas Laldass, "mehta" or accounts-clerk in the firm of R. S. N. Talati and Co, said, among other things, that he pledged the pearls with Hirabhai; with him were the office manager Furdunji, and Kaikhushru, and Dinshah's son. His master, Mr. Ratanji, said to him, "Why did you raise the money on the pearls, without my permission?" Under instructions from the manager Furdonji, the pearls had been pledged; of this, Mr. Ratanji knew nothing. The pearls were not worth three lakhs of rupees; it might be that the lowest limit of sale was fixed at 1,40,000 taels. After receiving the pearl-parcels from the Post-Office, they remained with him. Hirabhai had made pressing demands for the payment of the moneys due to him. Manager Furdonji told Hirabhai that if he were to advance a further sum he would pledge the pearls with him. They went to Hirabhai, and delivered to him the pearls either at 11 o'clock in the night, or at 12 midnight; Hirabhai then drew cheques in their favour. Hirabhai knew of the arrival of the pearls; he waited in Talati's office for them till the afternoon.

Examined by Mr. Wadia, the witness Ardeshir B. Vania said that several years prior to their failure, Talati and Co. had dealings of lakhs of rupees, advanced on the security of yarn to them, with the Yokohama Specie Bank. This yarn used to be shipped to Shanghai, where witness was manager. The practice was for the Bank to make advances against prior consignments, Talati and Co. handing over to the Bank the shipping documents of the goods consigned. On those documents, the Bank's advances were made. The Bombay branch of the Yokohama Bank sent those documents to the Shanghai branch of the Bank. In 1906, the firm of R. S. N. Talati and Co. came into great difficulties; an assistant of the Yokohama Bank came to inspect the number of bales of yarn stored by the firm; no bales were found short. Ex. No. 3 meant there were 922 bales on the balance on 26th November 1906; not a pie had been paid to the Yokohama Bank in respect of the bales mentioned in Ex. 3. Subsequently, on having learnt of the shortage, witness wrote to Bombay in consequence, that the moneys witness had sent to Bombay were payable to the Bank. The bales were withdrawn from the godown without the knowledge of the Bank sold, and the money remitted to Bombay. Referring to telegram, witness said that "took Yokohama Bank 800 bales" meant that the Comprador (the principal Chinese agent in the firm) took them; not the firm. Keys of the godown remained with the Comprador; witness could not say for how many days or weeks he had remained in ignorance of this affair. As a matter of fact, he had not taken any bales. He had taken such a long time to find out the accounts-transaction of the 600 bales, because he was confused, and had to attend to so many things; but not because he had knowingly acted in a dishonest manner towards the Bank. It was impossible to point out remittances made to the Bank, because they were mixed up with those of opium, and yarn, and so forth. In respect of tea, Talati and Co. had dealings with the Russo-China Bank; in March 1907, that Bank was not about to take criminal proceedings; there was no fraudulent transaction. Moneys had been advanced on the strength of invoices; invoices were tendered to the Bank, showing higher values. On account of this practice of his, the Bank did not suffer a loss of Rs. 14,000.

Further evidence having been recorded, the hearing was adjourned.

### IN THE HEAT OF PASSION.

IN the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal preferred by Tatia *bin* Vithu Patel and four others, who were convicted by Mr. V.M. Ferrers, Assistant Sessions Judge of Satara, of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and were sentenced—No. 1 to seven years' and the rest to five years' rigorous imprisonment each. Mr. Colah, with Mr. K. M. Taleyarkhan, appeared for the accused; and Mr. M. R. Chaubal, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

On the 18th March last, Vithu, his brother, his two sons, and a brother's son, were sitting in their house at Thanapude. The day was a Hindu festival, on which intoxicants are much used. There was nothing to show that any of the parties were under the influence of liquor; but for some reason there must have been a lack of self-control somewhere; for when one Ganu came to ask for some four penny payment that, was due to him, a quarrel arose and ran so high that, shortly after, Ganu was seen fleeing down the street, followed by the whole five accused, clamouring and threatening mischief. At this, a bystander, the deceased, Bahiru Santu, intervened and turned the pursuit upon himself. Four of the accused flung themselves upon him, and the fifth, Tatya, struck him across the bare head with a heavy ragged staff, said to be a weaver's beam. Bahiru fell to the ground and never spoke again. There might seem to be a lack of adequate motive for attack; but the fact, the Sessions Judge said, was well attested. It did not seem doubtful that Tatya knew that a blow with such a club was likely to cause death; in fact, he admitted it himself. It did not seem that he had any other excuse than that of acting in the heat of passion on a sudden quarrel' a circumstance which could only reduce but not extinguish the criminality of his act. As for the other accused, it was clear from the evidence that they were present when the fatal blow was dealt, and that they were intentionally aiding in the accomplishment of a common purpose. It might be, said the Sessions Judge, that the act which was committed was not the act they had contemplated; but it was a probable consequence, and resulted from the aid which they gave. Consequently, they could not escape liability, and having been present and aiding when the act was done, their liability was no less than that of the actual wielder of the club It was, however, possible to make a discrimination in the penalty. Tatya was sentenced to seven years, and the others to five years' rigorous imprisonment each.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in disposing of the appeal, said the conviction and sentence in the case of Tatya must be confirmed, because the evidence established beyond reasonable doubt that it was he who struck the deceased, and that it was his act that brought on Bahiru's death. As regarded the other appellants, the evidence did not satisfy their Lordships that their common intention was to cause anything more than mere hurt. Taking that view, their Lordships altered the conviction in the case of each of them to one under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code. The period of the sentence which each of them had suffered was sufficient for that offence; and to that extent the sentence was altered.

### ASSESSMENT OF PLEADER'S FEES.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an application from one Parvati Bai, widow of Trimbak Kali, for amending the decree of the Lower Court in regard to her pleader's fees. Mr. G. B. Rele appeared for the applicant.

The applicant alleged that between her and the opponent, an award of arbitration was made in connection with her maintenance. The value of the subject matter of the award was Rs. 12,000. The opponent was dissatisfied with the award. He therefore filed a suit in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmednagar to have the award set aside on the ground that it was illegal. That Court accordingly set aside the award and directed parties to bear their own costs. Against this decree the applicant appealed to the High Court, which reversed the decree of the Subordinate Judge. As the original suit was for a declaration only, the claim was valued at Rs. 129. Therefore by oversight the fee of the applicant's pleader in appeal was assessed on that amount, though it should have been assessed on the value of the subject matter of the award, viz. Rs. 12,000. Subsequently the applicant having found out the said mistake, she made an application to the High Court for its rectification. The decree of the High Court was therefore amended and the vakil's fees were assessed at Rs. 194-8-4 on the ground that the value of the award was Rs. 8,726 estimating the pleader's fee. After the said amendment, applicant requested the First Class Subordinate Judge to amend his decree but he rejected the application on the ground that he had no jurisdiction in the matter as his decree was reversed by the High Court.

Against this order the applicant appealed to the High Court under the extraordinary jurisdiction and a rule *nisi* was issued requiring the opponent to show cause why the application should not be granted. The rule came on for hearing on the 19th October 1907 and it was discharged with costs on the ground that the procedure adopted by the applicant was misconceived. The applicant now submitted to the High Court for orders that the fee of her pleader in the Lower Court may be assessed at Rs. 194-8-4 as it was done in appeal.

Their Lordships after taking the circumstances of the case ordered the applicant to recover the amount in respect of the pleader's fees, viz. Rs. 194-8-4 in the Subordinate Judge's Court as well as in respect of costs in the High Court.

### FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Knight presides at the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commences to-morrow morning, with a calendar of six cases, implicating as many prisoners, one of whom is a Mahomedan, and five are Hindus. Two of the cases have been committed by Mr. Basil N. Lang, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate; two by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate; one by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate; and one by Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate. There are two cases of murder, one of an unnatural offence, two of theft, and one Sedition case, that of the "Hind Swarajia." The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Rama Dharma, committed by Mr. C. H. Setalvad, for murder and voluntarily causing hurt.
2. Baloo Malloji, committed by Mr. P.H. Dastur, for murder.
3. Ramavatar Bhugwandin, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for an unnatural offence.
5. Motia Arjoon *alias* Ranchord, committed by Mr. Basil Lang, for theft in a building.
5. Mahomed Hussain, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, for theft.
6. Chhaganlal Lallubhai Thanawalla, committed by Mr. Basil Lang, for exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, and for promoting or attempting to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of the subjects of His Majesty the King Emperor.

### FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Interrupted. | Via Turkey Interrupted. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ..... | Via Bhamo Perfect | Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 30th August 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs. | Mts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... |
| Teheran ... | 30 | 9 | 12 a. m. | 1 | 1 |
| Suez ..... | 30 | 11 | 40 a. m. | 1 | 19 |

NOTICES.

Cable Djedda Souakim Interrupted (28-7-08).
Cable Aseeb Massouat interrupted (29-7-08).
Turkish Route Interrupted beyond Bassora (29-8-08).
Moulmein Route to Siam Interrupted beyond Indian Frontier... ... ... (30-8-08)

## THE GHAZIABAD ACCIDENT.

### Accused Committed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 29.

Yesterday, in the Ghaziabad Railway accident case, Monk and Sunderlall were committed to the Sessions, under Section 101 of the Railway Act.

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 30.

The "Pioneer" publishes a long but highly interesting committal order passed by Mr. Ludovic Porter, District Magistrate, Meerut, in the Ghaziabad Railway accident case. Both the accused have been committed for trial to the Sessions Court on charges of endangering the safety of passengers and staffs of two trains which collided with such terrible results by a rash and negligent act, in that they despatched trains without having obtained tablets in compliance with railway rules. In the course of his order Mr. Porter has a good deal to say on the subject of the tablet system. Technically, it ought not to be possible for more than one tablet to be out of a pair of instruments stationed at Dasna and Ghaziabad together. After the accident, however, the evidence shows that the tablets for both trains were found on the wrecked engines, and Mr. Porter exhaustively considers eight possible theories to account for this anomaly. The eighth theory is, that one of the assistant station-masters obtained his tablet as the direct result of non-compliance, whether intentional or not, with the regulations governing the working of instruments, while quarrelling with the other as to who should have the tablet, and that the latter ignorant of this, subsequently obtained his tablet by direct tampering. This is what Mr. Porter believes actually happened. He goes on to say that it is absolutely impossible to believe the story of either of the accused as told by him, as each said he asked for and received the tablet exactly as laid down in the rules, and denied that he was even asked for the tablet by the other man, much less that he gave one. It is established, Mr. Porter believes, that both station-masters were at the same time trying to get the tablet, and he remarks: "It is of first importance to note that both station-masters believed that if the tablet were extracted by unfair means that would lock the other end. That is not the case, as was proved by the committee of enquiry. There is the clearest evidence that for months past there had been friction between the staff at Ghaziabad and the staff at Dasna. I have little doubt that exasperation engendered by this constant friction was one of the chief causes of the final catastrophe."

Mr. Porter then proceeds: It is obviously impossible to expect direct evidence of misconduct of either station-master when each maintains that he got his tablet in strict accordance with the Bell Code and was never even asked for a tablet by the other. No evidence of any dispute can be expected from the subordinate staff, still less is it to be expected that subordinates like the man who directly tampered with his instrument will give evidence of tampering. Either assistant station-master could have manipulated his instrument, but much more likely is it that one or other extracted the tablet with the aid of the mistri's key. It is not necessary for purposes of the charges framed to determine which of the assistant station-masters got his tablet irregularly, and which proceeded to the extreme length of direct tampering. It is sufficient for the purposes of the present charge that each man must have been guilty at least of starting his train on a tablet improperly obtained. The charges will equally cover the case as set forth.

The sixth theory, Mr. Porter says, is one station-master obtained his tablet otherwise than in accordance with the Bell Code, and the other, in ignorance of this started his train on some form of paper authority, and subsequently extracted the tablet which was secretly placed on the engine.

Mr. Porter also passes severe strictures on the conduct of the Oudh and Rohilkhand joint officers' enquiry, whose original finding of accidental contact, as the cause of the catastrophe, was subsequently altered to one of tampering or accidental contact in the alternative. He says: In order to ascertain on what basis this finding was founded Mr. Jacobson, officiating Traffic Superintendent, was summoned as a witness, but it had been with the greatest difficulty that what really occurred has been partially ascertained, partly owing to the fact that a most slovenly record was kept of the proceedings and partly owing to the defective memory of Mr. Jacobson in the endeavour to show that the first finding arrived at was a definite and unconditional conclusion that contact had occurred, and that it was only when untenability of this view was apparent that the finding was changed to one of an alternative nature and possibility of tampering was admitted. Mr. Jacobson was summoned to produce the original file. Mr. Jacobson, on his first appearance in the witness-box, informed the Court that the whole original file of the proceedings of the joint enquiry was lost; it was either in his office or that of the Manager. But it could not be found. He further denied that any unconditional finding had been arrived at on 8th May. Mr. Higman, District Traffic Superintendent, Delhi (E.I.R.), has deposed that M. Jacobson told him on the evening of the 8th that he was writing out the finding and had completed the history, and that he asked him if he would sign it, but he refused as he was not a member of the Joint Committee. His statement is confirmed by the fact that he left for Delhi on the 8th, on the understanding that the enquiry was concluded, and only returned on the 9th, because he received a wire that Mr. Wynne had arrived. Mr. Jacobson was again summoned to produce the original file, and this time succeeded. A glance at page 5, as it now stands, paragraph numbered in pencil 13, is sufficient to show that in fact an unconditional finding was drafted and was subsequently cut out.

Mr. Jacobson went to Maripat on the afternoon of 9th May. It is on the East Indian Railway. The timings entered in the Ghaziabad registers showed clearly that even if there had been contact between Ghaziabad-Dasna and Ghaziabad-Maripat instrument wires, yet as those wires were not being worked at the same time such contacts could not have caused the accidents. If any doubt existed as to the accuracy of the timings in the Ghaziabad registers it would have been easy to send for the Maripat registers to compare the timings entered therein, more so as Higman was present at Ghaziabad assisting the enquiry. Mr. Jacobson preferred to go in person to Maripat, and finding the times entered in registers there practically in agreement with the Ghaziabad registers, suggested to assistant station-master Chandu Lal, that if his times were incorrectly entered and he had admitted it he would not be punished. Chandu Lal declined to admit it. His statement was not recorded, the reason given by Mr. Jacobson being "I don't think all the Committee went there, and then we just took what we wanted and put it in our history." Mr Jacobson has explained that he went in person to Maripat because it is always preferable to take evidence on the spot—an admirable sentiment, but hardly carried out by this Committee, which has recorded elsewhere: "Tablets Nos. 1 and 7 were missing and were subsequently found on engines of No. 23 up and 26 down, respectively." As to this, Mr. Jacobson deposes: "We recorded no evidence as to this finding of either tablet. We heard that tablets had been found on the engines. I don't think we took even the verbal statements of any man that found them." To resume. Mr. Jacobson returned from Maripat to Ghaziabad, and on the evening of that day the unconditional finding was altered to one of tampering or contact in alternative. But no effort whatever appears to have been made to discover if there was tampering, and if so, by whom. It is not possible to say why this process familiarly known as hedging took place. It is permissible to surmise that it was not unconnected with the arrival at Ghaziabad of the Chairman of the Railway Board, of the Chief Engineer and others. I must finally note that no record of any description was kept of books or documents considered by the Committee, and no one was responsible for their safe custody. In this manner, the book of original telegrams despatched from Ghaziabad from May 6th to 10th, which Mr. Higman deposes was produced before the Committee, but of which Mr. Jacobson has no recollection, has disappeared. From the facts recorded above, I do not conceive that any weight whatever can attach to the finding that the accident was possibly caused by an accidental contact of line wires at Ghaziabad. The finding was clearly arrived at as suiting the convenience of all the officials concerned. And I must express my opinion strongly that there can be no public confidence in an enquiry conducted as this has been by officials who from their position are necessarily interested in the results.

## GROUNDNUTS IN BURMA.

### A Thriving Industry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 30.

In recent years the most important development in agriculture in Burma is the advance in the cultivation of groundnuts which has been extraordinarily rapid within the past four or five years. This is the more astonishing when it is considered that the cultivation of groundnuts is practically new to Burma, having been introduced scarcely eight years ago. Notwithstanding this fact the cultivation of this legumen has now well established itself in several districts in the province, more especially in the districts of the dry zone, where it is rapidly displacing the more delicate and precarious sessamum and other crop. The cultivted area represents over 90 per cent. of the total provincial area under the crop. That the export trade has developed is evident from the fact that the shipments by sea from Burma during the years 1906-1907 and 1907-1908 amounted respectively, to 243,575 cwts, and 212,227 cwts of groundnuts, 24,755 cwts, and 146,901 cwts. of groundnut oil-cake, and 22,327 gallons and 4,200 gallons of groundnut oil. These figures, it is anticipated, would in a very short time practically double themselves in sympathy with the extended cultivation of groundnuts, which are recognised by the cultivators as the most reliable crop which may be calculated even in times of drought to give them some return for the trouble and expense involved in its cultivation. The cultivation of this legumen is extremely popular with the people on account of its inexpensive and easy mode of cultivation, its large yield, its comparatively low rate of assessment, its adaptability to a dry soil and the good market at profitable rates to the oil presses at the factories in the district, and to Chinese traders who export the nut largely. The phenomenal expansion in the cultivated area in Pakokku is due to the encouragement given by the Government by the distribution of seeds partly free of charge and partly in the shape of agricultural advances, and to the people recognising the qualities of the crop, which is a hardy drought-resisting plant, and hence specially suited to the dry zone districts. It commands a ready market and fetches good prices, affording at the same time food and oil to the people and fodder and oilcake for the cattle; and in order that the people may be secured against distress and scarcity—the natural results of bad seasons, particularly in the dry one—the cultivation is being fostered and encouraged by the Government by advances of seed and money.

AN informal Meeting of the South Indian Industrial Association, Burma, we are informed, was held in Rangoon on the 12th instant, to consider what steps should be taken to bring about the early attainment of the object of the Association. It was resolved to send one or two students to America for technical education, and a few other Resolutions relating to the collection of funds, etc., were passed. A Committee was also formed to frame bye-laws for regulating the scholarships to be awarded from the funds of the Association. At the meeting Mr. K. G. Pasuputhi Iyer, President of the Association, made a munificent donation of Rs. 5,000 towards the funds of the Association.

## MENGAL EXPEDITION.

### Large Opposing Force.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, AUGUST 29.

The Khelat Field Force, under Lieut.-Col. C. W. Jacob, which left Quetta, towards the end of July last, for Jhallawan, to maintain order and protect friendly interests, has hitherto remained at Khelat, except the Cavalry, the 7th Hariana Lancers, which was detained at Mastung, in Sarawan, owing to scarcity of fodder and the necessity of avoiding heavy transport expenses.

The further advance of the Column was suspended, while it was hoped that difficulties with the Mengal tribesmen might be settled through their Sirdars, but such mediation having proved unavailing, orders have now been issued for the Force to proceed to Wad, the fortified head-quarters of the Mengals, in mountainous country, some 200 miles south of Khelat, and also the residence of Sirdar Shakar Khan, who, with his son, Alladina, are now held prisoners by the British Government at Quetta.

Telegraph signallers have been despatched to establish a chain of communications with the advanced Force, which will be assisted by Mounted levies furnished by friendly Sirdars.

The present rebellion originated, from a retaliatory raid, by the Mengals, in Khelat, territory, in April 1903, when some eight villages were looted and considerable quantities of grain and other property removed. Shakar Khan then with his tribe was held responsible for not restraining them, and at a subsequent "jirga" of Mengal Sirdars of Sarawan and Jhallawan, was judged weak and incapable of authority, and his cousin, Mir Wali Mahomed, was appointed Vakil and representative to manage his tribal affairs; Mahomed to be supported by the presence and authority of Shakar Khan's son, Alladina, who, however, latterly escaped and rebelled.

Though Shakar Khan is considered weak in council he is influential and of good report amongst the Mengal tribesmen, who insist on the chieftainship remaining with him, or his direct lineage, though his cousin, Mohamed, is reputed able.

There is a possible suspicion of jealousy among the Sirdars in deposing Shakar Khan, and the possible duplicity of the Khan of Khelat is also hinted at. Regarding the present mischievous attitude of the Mengal tribesmen the Political authorities are watching him narrowly.

Reports of the strength of the Mengal section likely to oppose the British Force vary; but may be possibly reduced to a minimum of 3,000 men, ill-armed, but brave and determined combatants.

The Hazara Pioneers, raised by Colonel Jacob, Commanding the Expedition, have their first opportunity of evincing the fighting qualities of the Hazara hillmen as British Indian troops.

## INDIAN TREASURIES.

### Present Returns Disappointing

### A HOPEFUL FUTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 29.

The monthly returns of the Indian Civil Treasuries are not very cheerful reading just now. Those for April, May, June and July, which are just published, show a falling off of three crores under ordinary Civil revenue, and of one crore under Railway receipts, with an increase of half a crore in ordinary Civil expenditure, owing to famine, and of three-quarters of a crore on Railways.

The Railway receipts are still falling off. The absence of bids, during the past two weeks for Sterling Bills on the Secretary of State is an indication that the end of the depression is approaching, and the sale by the Secretary of State of Wednesday last of ten lakhs of Council Bills is a further encouraging sign that the authorities have confidence, that the approach of better times is shown by the fact that twenty lakhs of Council Bills are offered for sale next week.

## HOUSE-COLLAPSE IN RANGOON.

### Injured Persons Improving.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 29.

The persons who were injured by the house collapse which occurred yesterday morning at one o'clock are progressing favourably in hospital.

The building, originally a one-storeyed one, was erected 42 years ago and subsequently two additional storeys were added, and the heavy rain, which is still falling, saturated the old walls, which crumbled away like a house of cards without any warning.

## PERSIAN ATROCITIES.

### Editors Flee the Country.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 29.

The "Statesman" says that as a result of the civil conflict in Persia, the editors of two Persian Liberal papers, "The Tamadeen," published at Teheran, and "The Mozufferi," published at Bushire, fled from their country, to India, and recently arrived in Calcutta, where in the office of the "Hablul Martin," a local Persian paper, they have found refuge.

They say that they have been compelled to abandon their homes in consequence of the oppression, which they allege to be the prevailing condition just now. They say that they were eye-witnesses of many of the terrible disasters and executions in Persia, and give vivid descriptions of what has taken place in Teheran and other parts of the country.

## NAVSARI AND THE POST OFFICE.

The following petition of the inhabitants of Navsari has been sent to the Post Master General.

To the Post Master General of Bombay Presidency.

SIR,—We the undersigned, on behalf of ourselves and other inhabitants of Navsari, beg to state:

1. (*a*) That at most places in this presidency letters are received at the Post Office till a late hour in the evening, (*b*) By so accepting them for post, the business of Government Departments and of traders generally is greatly facilitated and all classes of people enjoy the much needed convenience of having their letters, etc., forwarded in due time by the trains for the day. (*c*) Even at such stations as Broach and Surat the post is not closed before 9 o'clock p.m., (*d*) Navsari has a population of about 21,500 souls and is steadily rising in prosperity and importance, (*e*) The up and down mail trains at Navsari leave at 2-54 a.m. and 2-11 a.m. respectively, (*f*) Nevertheless all letter boxes are cleared all over the city by 6 p.m., the letter box at the Post Office is clear at 7-30 p.m., and all letters posted after that time do not go before next day, (*g*) There are no arrangements at the Navsari Railway Station for receiving letters after the time appointed for clearing the letter box at the Post Office.

2. We are aware that the Postal Department does everything in its power to give all sorts of facilities it possibly can give to the public; and the people of this city but recently had ample proof of it when the Postal Department on the petition of the people communicated with the Railway Administration and had, for their convenience of an early delivery of the post, the mail trains which which did not formerly stop at Navsari, stop there.

3. We beg that you will be good enough to take into consideration these circumstances and confer upon the Navsari public the boon of altering the hours for the clearance of letters from the letter boxes in the city from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. and of clearing the box at the Post Office from 7-30 p.m. to 9 p.m. and moreover of making some arrangements at the Navsari Station for receiving letters after 9 p.m.—We beg, &c.

(Sd.) J. Yusufali, Collector and District Magistrate, Navsari District.
" Dorab Pavri, Sub-Divisional Magst. and Naib-Subah.
" Pestonji, C., 1st Class Magistrate.
" B. P. Karandiker, Dist. and Sessions Judge.
" Chunilal L. Desai, Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Naib Subah.
" Rustomji J. Garda, Member, Baroda Legislative Council, &c.
" Dr. Sorabji P. Bamji, Member, Navsari Municipality.
" J. D. Pyarasaheb, Member, Navsari Municipality.
" C. B. Masani and Sons, Merchants.
" Nanabhoy H. (retired), Asst. Collector of Salt Revenue.
" Edulji Rustomji, Civil Surgeon.
" Ardeshir Navroji, Civil Engineer.
" B. A. Randelia, B. A., L. L. B., Merchant.
" D. D. Mullan, Government Pleader.
" Jamnadas Ghelabhoy, Vakil; and about 700 signatories.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly spare some space in your valuable paper for the following grievance of the merchants and the general public of places on the Tapti Valley Railway, and give expression to the echo of the public voice?

The majority of the merchants travelling by the Tapti line are the inhabitants of places on the south of Surat; the general public too of places as far as Nandarbar have close intercourse with places on the south of Surat on the main line. Such passengers bound for the places on the Tapti line have to repair to Surat by the 7 Down passenger train. This train is exceedingly inconvenient for many reasons:—

(1.) The 7 Down gets at Surat 6-45 a.m., and the Tapti train starts at 10-15 a.m. So the merchants etc., have to wait there idly for full three hours and a half greatly detrimental to trade; and in the brisk cotton season it tells upon them heavily.

2. The 7 Down is a night train as far as Navsari, so the passengers wishing to catch the Tapti train have to be up and doing at 3 a.m., and even at midnight, which is indeed prejudicial to health.

These inconveniences are the more felt as the 9 Down local train arrives only 1-2 hour after the starting of the Tapti train. So if the 9 Down local train is so arranged as to have connection with the Tapti train—by starting it only 45 minutes later from Bulsar—these serious inconveniences can be removed all at once, cheaply.

Will not the Railway authorities do anything—particularly when in the general time-table a change is to be effected shortly?

Begging to excused to have encroached upon your precious space.—Yours, etc.,

ONE CONCERNED.

Navsari, 28th Aug.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS. AUGUST 29.—Maj. Smith, 53rd C. Corps, from Pindi.
Capt. Edwards, Q. A. O. Gurkhas, from England.
Lieut. Murray, 1st Gurkhas, from Dharmsala.
Lieut. Frost, Cheshire Regt. from Poonamallee.
Maj. Alexander, 36th Cav., from England.
Capt. Peebles, I. M. S., from Delhi.
Lieut. Hornsby, 19th Punjabis, from Jullundur.
Capt. Bolton, A. V. C., from Poona.
Maj. Rathray, 26th Punjabis, from England.
Col. Mackenzie, A. A. G., from Naini Tal.
Capt. Young, I. M. S., from Naini Tal.
2nd Lt. Boyle, Rifle Brigade, from Chambatha.
Capt. Carr, 2nd Worcesters, from England.
Maj. Sheppard, from England.
Col. Southey, 138th Baluchis, from England.
M. Genl. Sir W. Murray, 9th Div., from Ootacamund.
Capt. Potter, R. F. A., from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES, August 29.—Lieut.-Col. Vons, R. F. A., to Meerut.
Col. Brown, R.I.R., to Meerut.
Major Smith, 53rd Camel Corps, to England.
Lieut. Money, 1st Gurkhas, to England.
Capt. Potter, R.F.A., to Rawalpindi.
Capt. Peebles, I.M.S., to England.
Lieut. Hornsby, 19th Punjabis, to England.
Major Alexander, 36th Cavalry, to England.
Lt.-Col. Oliver, 1st Middlesex, to England.
Col. Mackenzie, A.A.G., to England.
Capt. Young, I.M.S., to Naini Tal.
2nd-Lieut. Boyle, Rifle Brigade, to England.
Major Crinslie, R.E., to England.
Major Banbury, 43rd Erinpura Regt., to Erinpura.
Lieut. Leinster, Bedford Regt., to Satara.
Capt. Rogers, 7th Gurkhas, to Poona.
Capt. Carr, Worcesters, to Ahmednagar.
Major General Sir W. Murray, 9th Div., to England.
Capt. Bolton, A.V.C., to Aden.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER)
PIANOS.
Extract from letter received from Ceylon.
"KANDAPOLA, CEYLON.
MAY 9TH, 1908.
"The event since I last wrote has been the arrival of the Piano. It came yesterday and coolies went over to Brookside to help to lift it into the cart and it was met at High Forest and thirty coolies carried it down here, safely I am delighted to say. It has arrived in perfect order, not a note out of tune as far as I heard yesterday.
It is a most beautiful piano, lovely touch and tone, and playing on it is real delight. The case is beautiful and the polish is so perfectly intact that it might just have left the workshop. I cannot tell you how charmed I am with it."
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.
* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.
Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1908.


## THE TURKISH IRADE.

IT was Quintus Fabius who harassed Hannibal by dalliance and avoidance of the open field of battle. He it was who gave us an example of what has since been known as Fabian tactics, and in the arena of International diplomacy his plans have been copied with consummate skill by Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey. The Fabian policy has been the main idea that has animated the Sublime Porte in its dealings with Europe. And it is this knowledge which has caused us to receive the indefinite despatches cabled from Stamboul *cum grano salis*, and we find that we have not been alone in our sceptical surmises. The effect produced throughout the Near East by the Imperial Iradé granting Turkey a constitutional Government with parliamentary institutions was first a stupendous and almost general enthusiasm. This uniform *gaudeamus* was due to the unexpectedness and suddenness of the *coup de theatre*. But it was soon remembered that the last occasion on which the Sultan felt moved to proclaim the phantom of constitutional liberty was just after his accession to a throne which was none too secure. It coincided precisely with the International Conference at Constantinople. It was intended to mollify the delegates and "bridge an evil hour." Directly the Sultan saw their backs turned, the whole matter was cleverly shelved "until a better opportunity" should arrive. Is it possible that after many days the bread cast upon the waters has returned? Is this the psychic moment in Ottoman national life for which its Imperial Lord has been waiting and praying? We do not think so.

As we said in our columns some little time ago, we believed the Sultan is acting out of sheer necessity, either because the "Young Turks" are strong enough at the moment to make their voice heard or there is strong external pressure being brought to bear at Constantinople over Macedonia. The Sultan finds himself in a tight corner and proceeds at once to apply his favourite Fabian policy of promising all things to all men, until they have removed to a sufficient distance for him to think quietly. It is surely the old practice of throwing dust in the eyes. Anyway, we are certain that it is too early in the game to be optimistically concerned about the future of the Turkish Constitution. It would be a great relief to Europe if all that the Sultan professes were true, but we know the liberal promises proceeding from Stamboul to-day have been wrung from the Sultan against his wishes. The Iradé has been forced from His Majesty by a concert of Powers, whose demands coincidentally came at the identical moment when the Young Turkish Party were tilting at the Throne, and he is making the disturbances in Macedonia and the disaffection in the army at Monastir a cloak to cover the real cause. The real cause of the recent Iradé is, perhaps, to be sought as much in the firm attitude of Europe, and more especially England, France, and Russia, as in the internal forces of Revolution. But, whereas the former is incidental and exotic, the latter is a permanent and indigenous influence. So it seems that once more this Renard of an Emperor has met the situation with his usual cleverness and cunning. He has apparently met the demands of the Powers and at the same time thrown a sop to disaffected ones in the Army and to the Young Turkish Party at Cairo.

There is another suspicion that Turkey is listening to the advice of a European Power most anxious to thwart England, France and Russia's Macedonian Reforms. This would account for the strong attitude taken up by England over Macedonia. Any movement of our Teutonic neighbours needs an immediate countermove. If what "Al Lewa" says is true, that "the granting of the Constitution signifies the death-blow dealt by the Sultan to the British policy in Macedonia," we can give the advisory Power a habitation and a name. Germany is deeply concerned in this. She knows full well that the Macedonian problem is not only or chiefly a problem concerning the various nationalities in Macedonia, but a problem regarding the future of Turkey in Europe and the possession of Constantinople. What does an Imperial Iradé signify which means no more to Turkey than phantom Dumas at St. Petersburg to Russia or nebulous governments at Teheran to Persia? But it will have an effect upon Macedonia and Egypt that will be worth watching. Lord Cromer spoke no idle words when he referred in the debate on the Old Age Pensions scheme to a possible, nay almost certain, European war. He understands the Near East as few living men. And we, with him, view this sudden Imperial Iradé and its prodigal promises with less enthusiasm than curiosity, and with feelings in which apprehension and uneasiness are freely mingled. We feel this because we are certain that Germany will not take this crushing defeat sitting down. She has for years been actively engaged upon her Pan-German ideals of a Near Eastern Empire. And lo! it is here, in the heart of her effort, that she has realised the ashes and gall of disappointment.

THE HYDERABAD MINT SCANDAL.

IN our reference to this subject on the 24th we took exception to the constitution of the Committee of Inquiry, which, as we stated, was composed of three members —two of whom were Hyderabad officials and the third an Assistant Resident. We expressed the opinion that a grave mistake was made, as an Inquiry of this description should have been entrusted to persons absolutely unconnected with the State, and who were qualified, either by training or experience, to gauge the value of the testimony of the Police as well as of the informers upon whose asseverations the case rested. We also observed that the Inquiry should have been governed by the provisions of the Evidence Act. As such was not the case, a good deal of testimony was admitted to the record which would have been disallowed by a properly constituted tribunal as irrelevant and worthless. Beyond this we would point out that the preliminaries, as well as the events which succeeded them—added to the identity of the Police with the Inquiry in Mr. English's absence and the constitution of a forum to deal with the issues, divested the procedure of anything in the nature of a Departmental Inquiry. In this view of the facts, the conclusion that is forced upon the mind is that the proceedings had the character of a Judicial or preliminary Magisterial Inquiry; and if this proposition be admitted, Mr. English's rights as a European British subject have been flagrantly invaded and the cause of justice appears to have been sacrificed to what may be termed—to use a mild expression—Departmental expediency. There can, in our opinion, be no room for doubt that had the efforts of Mr. English's accusers resulted in the accusations made against him being made the subject of a formal indictment and trial under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, he would have had much to be thankful for and little to regret. But, in the prevailing circumstances, the report against him is not only divested of the elements of justice, but the finding is that of a body whose constitution has an illegal character, if for no other reason than that they had no legal status as his judges, and no amount of officialism could clothe them with such authority in conflict with the provisions of law. Query: If Mr. English had been accused of murder, would the constitution of such a body be permissible? If not, then there has been a deliberate murder of his character, which to most men is dearer than life; and there is no reason to assume that such is not Mr. English's feeling! We cannot deprecate too strongly the methods that have been adopted to help the Prosecution view; and if British subjects are to have the legal status in Native States which is not only an inheritance, but which the Legislature has established for them by the *lex loci*, irregular proceedings of the kind referred to should be sternly discountenanced. Hyderabad has been peculiarly remarkable for the casual way in which the law is interpreted with regard to Europeans.

AN "OLD MASTER."

IF the "family group" purchased for the National Gallery from Lord Talbot de Malahide is, as reported by Reuter on Wednesday, but one picture, its price, £25,000, is a long way the tallest figure ever given in England for a canvas by Franz Hals. In fact we can recall no art deal in which anything like this price has been reached for a picture by this artist. Like all his famous contemporaries—that is, all those who, like Hals, come under the category of "Old Masters"—his pictures frequently fetch sums of one to three and four thousand pounds. But £25,000 for a Hals is—prodigious! Hals would open his eyes pretty wide if he could return to London to-day and hear the biddings in the rooms in Pall Mall where his pictures are sold In the case of an old master it would seem, to coin a bull, that the best part of his life is that part which he enjoys in the spirit instead of the flesh—when he looks down from amongst the cherubs and sees what a commotion he can make upon this stale old earth centuries after he has gone aloft. If Hals is amongst the angels he used to paint; and can still enjoy occasional peeps through the azure at Mother Earth, he must have had a rollicking time when he figured in Laurie v. Wertheimer in 1893. That was indeed an artistic *cause celebre*. Hals would have chortled hugely if he could have heard half the experts in Britain swearing to his signature while the other half raised their white hands in horror at the suggestion. That was over a four thousand pound picture, by the way, though in Hals's day it might have been good change for a month's lodging. Hals may still be the *raison d'etre* of artistic romances. Only a few years ago a picture of his was secured in the provinces for £20 from people who did not know Hals from Horace. The picture, now well known as "The Portrait of a Gentleman," fetched £3,780 at Christie's. Hals was apparently not one of the most prolific painters, for nothing of his has been before the public during the past year. That, perhaps, is why £25,000 has just been paid for one of his pictures. Hals has now beaten all our English painters, living and dead, in the value of his works. The largest sum ever given for a canvas by a British artist was £22,000, that figure having been paid by the late Mr. Alfred Beit for a Reynolds which was given up by the National Gallery. Mr. Pierpont Morgan was said to have given £30,000 for Gainsborough's Duchess of Devonshire, but we do not know that the figure was ever recorded. Greater sums have been paid for pictures in England, of course, but not for a work by an English painter. Mr. Pierpont Morgan is believed to have given £100,000 for Raphael's "Holy Family."

LORD KITCHENER will probably visit Peshawar early in November next.

THE actual drawings upon the Gold Reserve fund, up-to-date, has been £8,000,000 sterling.

THE "Pioneer" understands that the Amir has appointed a new Agent with the Government of India, in succession to the present incumbent.

MR. S. M. ROBINSON, Acting Judge, Lower Burma Chief Court, reverts to the Punjab during the long vacation. It is thought probable that has services will be again required in Rangoon at the termination of the vacation.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Marmora" were:—Sir R. F. Rampini, Hon. Mr. Justice Fletcher, Hon. Mr. Justice Ryves, Mrs. Ryves, Hon. Mr. Justice Stephen, Hon. J. D. Boyle, Major-General Sir Wolfe-Murray, K.C.B., R. A., and Lady Murray.

THE "Bengalee" learns that a Commission of enquiry, consisting of the following gentlemen, has been appointed by the Calentta University Syndicate to enquire into certain allegations made by the Government of the new Province against the Braja Mohan Institution at Barisal—Sir Guru Das Banerjee, the Hon'ble S. F. Sinha, Dr. Thibaut and Mr. Cunningham.

MESSRS. J. LYONS AND Co. had to feed, in one way or another, at lunch, tea, or dinner in the Franco-British exhibition, no fewer than 650,000 people on the August Bank holiday, and they did it, too, "indifferent well." Think of the beeves and fatlings slaughtered to make a British holiday!

THE "Daily Mail" is responsible for the statement that M. Rosin, the one-legged president of the "One-legged Union" will invite all similarly maimed French and English pedlars and itinerant musicians to a banquet at the Franco-British Exhibition. M. Rosin was to cross the Channel and then tramp to London to arrange, with a committee of one-legged men, all the details of the proposed festivity.

THE gentle pastime of drinking tea does not, says a Calcutta contemporary, apparently flourish in time of war. At least, such is the experience of Morocco. The falling off in 1907 is remarkable (£24,585 as against £40,000 in 1906). The year 1907 having been a very good one from an agricultural point of view, the imports should have shown an increase instead of a decrease. The only explanation offered by local tea merchants is that the disturbed political situation in the neighbourhood of Mogador at various periods during 1907 prevented the tribesmen from coming to that port, and their trade was diverted to Saffi.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been aroused among archæologists by the announcement of Father Guicheteau, a well-known Egyptologist, that he has made further discoveries with regard to the building of the pyramid of Cheops, which establishes beyond doubt the date of its construction as 3,324 B. C. The date of the building of three great pyramids situated near Gizeh, on the west bank of the Nile, of which the pyramid of Cheops is the largest has always been a favourite subject for speculation on the part of Egyptologists. Mariette, the French explorer, placed the construction of the Great Pyramid at 4,325 B.C., but his countryman, M. Brugsch, thought it was built 500 years later.

## A CURIOUS FAST-DAY OF THE HINDUS.

TO-DAY, the fifth of the month Bhadarvo, the Hindus keep sacred to their Rishis or wise men of old, and hence it is called the Rishis'[or Sages' Fifth. These Sages were holy men who led an ascetic life and are supposed to have lived upon uncultivated grain and fruits; so the Hindus, especially of Gujarat, to-day partake of such food alone, in honour of their Sages. Women especially keep this day, and religiously abstain from all grain that has been obtained by the labour of oxen. Women during their periodic sickness are held to be impure by Hindus as well as many other Orientals, and when in this state they should keep from coming in contact with other persons and things. To atone for any conscious or unconscious breaches of this rule they keep to-day's fast or rather day of abstinence. The origin of this vow for women is curious. In former days a Brahman sage had a wife who did not observe the law against impurity enjoined on all women. As a punishment for this they were both born again as oxen in the employment of their own son. This son on coming to know of this, atoned for the sin of his parents by keeping with his wife this fast of the Rishis' Fifth and liberated them. The reason for not eating cultivated grain is to give rest to the oxen used in ploughing fields for corn, in memory of the Sage who became a plough-ox for the sin of his wife. The Sages were several in number, but seven of them are well known. This may be because the number seven has mystic significance throughout the East. These seven Sages are the authors of the hymns of the Vedas, and they are supposed to have been inspired by the gods to compose them. They are so highly venerated that they are called the sons of Brahma, the creating diety. Manu the Hindu law-giver, Valmiki, the editor of the Ramayan and Vyas that of the Mahabharat, the two great epics of India, were also great Rishis, though they are not among the seven who wrote the hymns of the Vedas, probably because they flourished in a later age. The poets of the Mahabharat and the Ramayan are not the less honoured on that account and have other days sacred to themselves apart from the Seven Sages. The Seven Sages are believed to have been transferred after their death to the skies, where they now shine as the seven stars of the well-known constellation which is called by us the Great Bear, but which is known to the Hindus as the Sapta Rishi or the Seven Sages.

## THE RECENT RIOTS.

### Reduction of Sentences.

THE Government of Bombay have reduced the sentences of 16 of the persons who were convicted in connection with the recent riots in Bombay City, the reduction in most of the cases being conditional on the execution of a bond for keeping the peace for a period of one year after release from prison. The sentences of one year's rigorous imprisonment passed on the following seven persons, Narayan Ramchandra, Govind Balchandra, Narhari Ramchandra, Govind Vishvanath, Ragunath Rajaram, Moreshwar Ramchandra and Sakharam Gopal have been reduced to six months' rigorous imprisonment; those of nine months' rigorous impisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default three months' further rigorous imprisonment passed on seven persons, viz., Keshav Valji, Karsandas Lavji, Chunilal Bhagvandas, Gambhirdas Bhagvandas, Jethalal Meghji, Pranji van Jivraj and Purshotam Kalidas, have been reduced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default three months' further rigorous imprisonment; and sentences of six months' rigorous imprisonment passed on Girjashankar Harishankar and Kishordas Lavji have been reduced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

## ALTER EGO.

Pale hands had planted, Faith had wept
Cold prayers above the seed.
One robb'd the flower that never bloom'd
Among the tangled weed.

Did I forget?—I hardly know———
The dream in golden ray
Had died, like tints of morning in
The warm embrace of day.

When lip to lip is press'd in love's
Sweet faintness———Memory dies.
A moment's agony like ours
Was worth a world's surprise.

The souls that quaff love's essence deep
Feel endless potent charms.
Pale love, pale life they ne'er can live
Within another's arms.

Dust, in a world of dust, are vows
When passion fades——Oh! dear
Memory that calls to frozen hearts
Receives a crystal tear.

You stole what was not—a dead life:
Gave it a Soul—Ah! see,
If aught be fragrant 'tis your own
Dear gift of self to me.

Stateliest rose or rarest flower,
Where dewdrops seek their rest,
Shall droop in envy when they see
This bloom upon your breast.

Forget? Some may—Not you or I—
The glory of a birth,
That blush'd in crimson, hush'd in blue
The still white heat of earth.

A sweeter song of love than ours
Yon Nightingale ne'er sang:
Self of your self no hands can tear
My roots from where I sprang.

Some blame? Poor lives—stripp'd bare and cold,
As ruin'd fane in grove,
Round which no scented creeper twines.
What do they know of love?

The saffron red of sinking sun
Pales o'er the ocean wide:
Shadows, like echoes, softly fall
On Earth at eventide.

Draw me within warm arms, I find
The world is cold for one,
Who, like the swallows, lives to woo
Beneath perpetual sun.

Fate—? Not for us; but should it be,
Give me Eternal sleep:
From cloister'd tomb my heart will wake,
When tears for me you weep.

MECO.

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THE plague of mosquitoes which has bothered the South of England, and particularly the suburbs of London for two or three years past, has broken out again, and indignant victims are writing to the papers about it. They say that the trouble must be put a stop to, and hint that the Government are to blame. There may be politics in it, and it is at least significant, a contemporary says, that the visitation should coincide precisely with the Suffragette movement.

## AMUSEMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

### Professor Welinker's Lecture.

UNDER the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, a meeting was held at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall on Saturday last when Professor Welinker delivered a most interesting and informing lecture on the "Amusements of the English People." The meeting was largely attended and presided over by Mr. Edwardes, I.C.S.

In the course of his lecture, Professor Welinker observed that one would feel a sense of relief almost amounting to delight to turn from the troubled waters of Politics and other subjects on which he lectured on previous occasions to a more quiet and peaceful subject as the amusements of the English people. It was not a trivial subject. It has a bearing on the national life and characteristics of the people and is closely related to social reform and its methods. The lecturer said it was an important plank in the platform of any social reformer. He then spoke on the harmonious influences of the popular excursions, free libraries, working man's club, and the English Theatre and other institutions. All these operate as a very important agency in uplifting and humanising the national character. Popular excursions, he said, exercised a strong influence in creating a general atmosphere of abundant good-will, kindness and generosity. The whole surface of the country is covered with institutions like the free libraries and it was a pleasure to see how they were availed of by the people in enriching their minds. They exercise a wonderful influence in uplifting their character and enlarging their ideas. So also with regard to picture galleries, he said, their influence was great. He then criticised the unwholesome influence of the Music Halls, which, he said, was an exhibition of frivolty tending to lower the ideals. It was an amusement of a demoralising character, and said it was irony of civilisation that wherever, life was throbbing, there should come along with it such foolish and frivolous amusements. With regard to the Theatre, he observed that it was a legitimate and powerful means of national education when properly organised and conducted. It develops qualities which are of social and national value. The English theatre exercised a very strong and levelling influence. The object realism of the English stage was then commented on; the lecturer compared it with Indian theatres which were mostly of a serious character. The growth of the democratic movement in England was chiefly due to the existence of the working man's club. The working man is now a power in the country and takes a practical interest in the development of the nation. Compared with India, and particularly Bombay, we have here a contrast that the large working class of our population is in a condition of misery, helplessness and ignorance. The lecturer, in conclusion, said that only a great social movement can raise our working classes for whom no pains should be spared to give the benefit of education.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said: This is I understand, the last of a series of lecturers on England given by Professor Welinkar and I think you will agree with me that we owe him a debt of gratitude for the excellence of the discourses to which he has treated us. He has spoken to-day of the amusements of the people of England, and their influence upon national life. I think there is no doubt that English games and recreations have contributed in great degree towards the foundation of the British Empire in the past. You will find if you closely study English history, that encouragement was given to wholesome recreations by the highest in the land from the earliest times. For they recognized, as we now do, that amusements and recreations of a manly and proper kind are the best weapons for combating the insidious influences of city life. The Indian's life like the Englishmen's is often one of labour and I think the Indian is beginning to realize that the mental fatigue which comes of hard work in business of whatever kind finds its best antidote in amusements of a wholesome character. You know better than I do perhaps how eagerly the masses flock to places like the Victoria Gardens and the Museum, enjoying themselves in a quiet and healthful manner and how the upper classes are just commencing to adopt the system of week-end visits to places near at hand. Free libraries also are no unknown in the city of Bombay. This all tends to show that Western ideas are slowly permeating the urban population and as education becomes more general the new illiterate classes will themselves follow in the wake of the more progressive and highly educated castes. But it is inadvisable that the change should be too rapid or that the Indian should forget the best of his own indigenous amusements. The best kind of theatre in the West has its own lessons to teach, but their value for the Indian should be tempered by the moral inculcated by some of the great Indian dramas, as for example the Sakuntala of Kalidasa. My advice to those who might seek it would be to choose what is best in the West and study it side by side with what is best in the East. The great lesson which the study of European recreations and amusements teaches us is that such amusements, when properly combined with mental labour, tend to establish a standard of fair-play which runs like an unbroken thread through the weft of the body polltic and to elevate into a creed the sterling motto "Mens sana in corpore sano," a sound mind in a sound body. If to these western ideals, as Prof. Welinker says, we can harmoniously unite the ancient wisdom of the East, it will be well with us all as fellow-subjects of a great Empire. In conclusion I beg to propose a hearty vote of thanks to Professor Welinker for his interesting address.

The vote was carried by acclamation.

A cordial vote of thanks was next passed to Mr. S. M. Edwardes for presiding at the lecture.

ONE of the indexes, and possibly not a bad one, of the general progress of the country towards a higher level of requirements is the amount expended on the minor and miscellaneous departments, chiefly composed of scientific specialists, which are not large enough at present to be treated to distinctive entries in the public accounts. In 1896-97, adds the "Pioneer," this little group of departments stood for no more than £234,000 in the country's Budget, and for the next two or three years did not show much tendency to rise. With Lord Curzon's arrival, as we should expect, there comes a rapid increase. All the Bacteriologists, Cryptogamic Botanists, Epigraphists, and Directors of various sorts, each with an "Imperial" before his title, had his activity called into existence by were luxuries, no doubt well worth their price but expensive. By 1900 the £234,000 had risen to £358,483. By 1904 it had reached the half million sterling; by the year 1906-1907 when Lord Curzon's expansions were coming into fullke effect, it had mounted to £600,000, and in the year ended last March to £770,000.

## INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

### TWO HUNDRED CERTIFICATES BURNED.

### More Deportations.

### ZULU WAR SERVICE IGNORED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

A telegram from Pretoria states that four leading Natal Indians, not complying with the orders to leave the Colony, were deported to the Natal border.

A meeting to protest has been held, at which it was resolved that the deportation is illegal.

Two hundred certificates were burnt at the meeting.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Three Indians who were stretcher-bearers during the Zulu rebellion in 1906 have been deported from Johannesburg.

Mr. Gandhi says that the Indians are contemplating a policy of pestering the Government by the repeated re-entry of deported Indians.

A telegram from Durban states that a meeting of Indians held there protested against the Natal Bills for abolishing traders' licenses, and asked the Imperial Government to veto the legislation and prevent the ruin of Indian traders.

## DISASTERS IN THE STATES.

### Devastating Floods.

### HUGE LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Fourteen persons have perished and property valued at 1½ million dollars has been destroyed by the floods in Georgia; and twelve lives have been lost and a million dollars worth of property destroyed by floods in North and South Carolina.

Fifteen persons have been drowned by a cloud burst at Folsom, in New Mexico. Many houses were destroyed.

## FAILURE OF BROWN & Co.

### Other Firms not Affected.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

The failure of Messrs. A. O. Brown and Company, Brokers, of New York, though serious, has not entailed difficulties with other firms.

## THE MOROCCO QUESTION

### Franco-German Conference.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

The French Charge d'Affaires at Berlin has conferred with Herr Schoen regarding the situation in Morocco, and M. Pichon has conferred with the German Charge d'Affaires in Paris.

## MR. LONDON'S MURDER.

### Culprits Pay the Penalty.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

A despatch from Mombasa states that four of the Natives who murdered the Englishman named London were hanged at the scene of the crime this morning.

A large gathering of natives witnessed the execution.

## THE COTTON DISPUTE.

### General Voice of Opposition.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

A ballot of cotton operatives at Haywood opposed the proposed five per cent reduction in wages by an overwhelming majority.

## THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

### Condition Reassuring.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

The condition of the Emperor Francis Joseph is reassuring.

## LOSS OF THE "DUNEARN."

### Fifty-one Persons Drowned.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

The sinking of the British steamer "Dunearn" in a typhoon in the Korean Straits is confirmed.

Fifty-one of those on board were drowned

## CHINESE PIRATES CUT UP.

### Big Haul by French Guards.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Two hundred and fifty Chinese pirates, who were going to attack French posts at Hoang Suphi, Tongking, were caught between two fires and thirty-nine were killed.

## THE AMERICAN FLEET.

### Great Reception at Melbourne.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Telegrams from Melbourne state that the American Fleet anchored there this afternoon and was welcomed by ringing cheers from thousands ashore and afloat.

The Fleet was met in the Bay by the Federal Ministers.

LATER.

Telegrams from Melbourne report that a State Dinner was given in honour of the American Fleet at Government House to-night.

The British and American Admirals and senior officers and the Ministers were present.

The Governor of Victoria proposed the health of King Edward and President Roosevelt jointly.

## TURKISH NAVAL ACTIVITY.

### Manœuvres at Stamboul.

### SQUADRONS FOR THE RED SEA AND PERSIAN GULF.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

The manœuvres of the garrison of Constantinople, which, under the old regime, were carefully avoided, commence to-morrow on the outskirts of Stamboul.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Advices from Constantinople state that it is believed that a Turkish Squadron will shortly visit Smyrna, where it will meet Greek and French warships.

The formation of a squadron of four torpedo boats for service in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf is also contemplated.

Twenty-two antiquated vessels are to be struck off the effective list.

The Turkish Press expresses the conviction that the recent fire at Stamboul was the work of reactionaries or released criminals.

## GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT ON THE TYNE.

### A Suspicious Incident.

### SUPPOSED SPY AT MANŒUVRES

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Considerable comment has been aroused by the arrival and anchoring of a German torpedo-boat in the Tyne during a mimic battle.

LATER.

Officers of H. M. S. "Vindictive" boarded the German torpedo-boat on the Tyne to ascertain the reason for her visit.

The Commander explained that he was watching fishing operations on the East Coast and had put in owing to an accident to the water-tank. He was not aware that manœuvres were in progress and expressed regret at causing any stoppage of them.

## KING EDWARD AND SLATIN PASHA.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Slatin Pasha has arrived at Marienbad on the invitation of King Edward.

## JAPANESE EXPENDITURE.

### Great Reduction.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

A telegram from Tokio states that the Japanese Government has decided to curtail expenditure by £20,000,000, of which thirty per cent. will come off army estimates and ten per cent. off navy estimates.

## THE PORTUGUESE BUDGET.

### Large Deficit.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

Advices from Lisbon state that the Chamber has passed the Budget, which shows a deficit of £444,000.

## CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

### Epidemic on the Increase.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

There have been 3,141 cases of cholera and 1,505 deaths in the Russian Empire since July 21st.

## CRICKET.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

Gloucester has beaten Hants by four wickets.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Lancashire beat Leicestershire at Manchester by 238 runs.

Kent beat the Philadelphians at Canterbury by four wickets.

In the match at Derby the home county beat Northamptonshire by 129 runs.

The following matches were abandoned.—Middlesex vs. Essex, Somerset vs. Surrey (Braund's Benefit), Sussex vs. Yorks.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

The Bombay Mails of the 15th instant arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 27th instant.

ADEN, AUGUST 30.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Arcadia," with the English Mails of the 21st instant, left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day and the same Company's s.s. "Britannia" left here for Colombo and Australia at 6 p.m. to-day.

## ANARCHY IN INDIA.

### Tinnevelly Riot Cases.

### TRIAL OF THE SECOND BATCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 29.

The trial of the second batch of the accused in the Tinnevelly Riot cases, including Sundaram Iyer, the Swadeshi preacher, has been proceeding this week.

The Sessions Judge, Mr. C. G. Spencer, is summing up the case.

The assessors found most of the accused "guilty." As regards the first accused, Sundaram Iyer, the first assessor thought he was "guilty," while the second found him "not guilty." Both Assessors found the sixth accused, Harihara Iyer, "not guilty;" the first assessor found sixteen of the accused "guilty," while the second found fourteen persons guilty.

The Judge promised to deliver his judgment in the case against the second batch on Tuesday next.

### Judgment Delivered.

EXEMPLARY PUNISMENT AWARDED.

MADRAS, AUGUST 29.

Judgment in the Riots case was delivered, this afternoon. Large crowds thronged the Court-house and the approaches. A strong body of armed police was present, under Assistant Superintendent Sayers and most elaborate precautions were taken.

The following are the details of the sentence:—

Gurunatha Iyer was sentenced to 7 years' transportation; Loganatha Iyer to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000; Sankara Narayana Pillay and Ramalingam Pillay to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500; Sanka Narayana Iyer to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment; Kanakasabapathy Pillay to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment; 4 of the accused were acquitted.

### Respectable Indians Arrested.

MIDNAPORE PARALYSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 29.

A Midnapore telegram, published in the "Statesman" with due reserve says:—

The whole town of Midnapore has been paralysed. Before the dark hours of the morning were over, the police surrounded a large number of houses of the town, and began immediately after dawn to search and arrest some most respectable persons, persons unimpeachably loyal.

Mr. Upendranath Maiti, aged 48, a leading pleader of the Judge's Court, and highly respected by the community, has been arrested. He is one of the persons at whose instance Government was requested to make an inquiry in regard to the fabrication of evidence implicating innocent persons. He placed the evidence of such fabrication before Mr. Bradley Birt, Additional District Magistrate, on Saturday and Monday before last.

Abinash Chandra Mitra, a big zemindar and a law-abiding loyal man, it is said, is a victim. He was the treasurer of the memorable Midnapore Conference. He helped the distinguished Civilian and Wrangler, Mr. B. N. Dey, in prosecuting his studies in England.

Khagendra Nath Bannerjee, a pleader and a man of exceedingly moderate views, is another. His house is near the place where a bomb was alleged to have been found, on the 31st July last. He would have given evidence as to the alleged fabrication of evidence.

Jamininath Mulick, a big zemindar, but no politician, has also, it is stated, been arrested. He too would have given evidence against the police.

The house of Babu Man Mathanath Kar, a big Zemindar, has been raided. His house is just opposite the room where the memorable discovery of a bomb was made on the 31st.

Besides these, about five others have been arrested, and it is understood that several others will be arrested later on.

Nothing incriminating nor any explosive substance, has been found in the house of any one of the apprehended persons. Consternation prevails in the town, not for the arrests, but for the grounds on which they have been made.

The belief is that the arrests are made, on the strength of the confessions of Santosh Surendra and others, confessions which, the Court remarked, were such, that it was necessary they should be attested because they may implicate innocent persons.

In spite of repeated petitions, copies of the confessions have not been granted.

The telegram concludes:—

"We appeal to Sir Henry *(sic)* Fraser, in our distress, to give us nothing but that fair and impartial enquiry which we expect from the British Government. Put down Anarchism by all means, but is this the method to do it? A ridiculous theory of a gigantic organisation to assassinate Mr. Weston, District Magistrate, is put before the world, and that very Mr. Weston has been authorised to hold all these investigations. At the moment of telegraphing we hear that Raja Narendra Lal, Khan Bahadur, whose palace at Midnapore was surrounded and searched in the morning, has been arrested in his palace at Nasajole, and is being carried to Midnapore."

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 30.

The "Bengalee" says, that the Raja of Narajole has been taken to Midnapur, to the Magistrate's house.

## SEDITION IN INDIA.

### Bail for Subramania Iyer.

### PREVIOUS RULING UPHELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 29.

Their Lordships Justices Miller and Abdur Rahim passed orders in the High Court, yesterday, dismissing the application appealing against the Chief Justice's refusal to order Subramania Iyer's release on bail, being of opinion that this order appealed against was not a judgment within the meaning of Section 15 of the Letters Patent Act, but that it was an order in a criminal appeal within the meaning of the section and therefore no appeal lay.

## THE ARMS ACT.

### Raids by the Police.

### ARMS AND AMMUNITION SEIZED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 29.

This morning, the Calcutta police made two raids, one in Bhowanipore, where in the house of Sutosh Chunder Mukerjee, among other things found, were some documents, several pounds of gunpowder, a number of empty cartridge cases and a cartridge-loading machine.

A license relating to a double-barrelled gun and a revolver was also found. Both the gun and the revolver belong to the accused's father, who is an old Government pensioner, and who is at Benares, and is not expected to live.

The accused has been detained in custody, pending further enquiries. The accused declines to make any statement.

A second raid was made almost simultaneously on the house of a Peshawari, named Nea Mohamed, in Lower Chitpore Road and among the articles found were a five chambered revolver, several cartridges and a dagger.

After the search, the accused was arrested. The accused, it is alleged, was collecting arms for the purpose of dacoity.

## "SWADESHI" MOVEMENT.

### Charge of Racial Feuds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 29.

Last evening, in Ahiritola 1st Lane, a largely attended "Swadeshi" meeting was held, at 5-30 p.m. Mr. Krishnakumar Mitter, of the "Sanjibani" presided, and the proceedings commenced with "Bande Mataram."

The president, in a short speech, asked the audience to adhere to the vow of "Swadeshi" and boycott, come what may.

Moulvi Kedar Bux contended that the industries of India had been ruined by the East India Company, in their zeal for the industrial development of England. The present Government was now aiming at the same goal, by creating feuds between Hindus and Moslems. He asked the audience to revive indigenous industries at all hazards.

Mr. Sachindra Prasad Bose, of the now defunct Anti-Circular Society, said that the "Swadeshi" movement had created an epoch in the history of India. The foes of India had ridiculed the Bengalis, when they first spoke of "Swadeshi" and boycott; but happily "Swadeshi" and boycott had now spread all over India. It did not matter even though the first page of the history of the movement was written in blood—the bomb had not the least connection with "Swadeshi"—bomb, or no bomb, "Swadeshi" must last for ever, whether in jail, or in the Andamans, or on the gallows, they would not forget "Swadeshi" or "Bande Mataram."

Moulvi Deen Mahommed said that the English people, who had at one time beheaded their King, had come to preach loyalty to the people of India, and they were now saying that it was sedition not to buy foreign goods. Englishmen finding it difficult to stop the "Swadeshi" movement were creating racial feuds in the land. Hindus and Moslems had become so degenerated, that they were using foreign sugar, which was unclean, both to Hindus and Mahomedans, being refined with animal charcoal and the blood of the cow and the pig.

Moulvi Abul Hosain also addressed the meeting, and Pandit Gishati Kabyotirtha said that "Swadeshi" and boycott could not be separated, as they went hand in hand. Without boycott "Swadeshi" could not stand.

The president, in a few words, brought the proceedings to a close.

### Meeting in Beadon Square.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 30.

Yesterday afternoon a "Swadeshi" meeting was held in Beadon Square, under the presidency of Mr. Paidit Gispati Kabyatertha, Editor of the "Howrah Hitaishi."

Three Policy officers, in plain clothes, sat by the speakers, watching the proceedings and taking notes of the speeches delivered.

Mr. Abdul Hosain, who spoke first, attributed famines to the constant drain on the resources of the country, by foreign trade, and advised his hearers, to free themselves from the thraldom imposed by foreign exploitation to boycott *bilati* goods and to give up all foreign trade.

The other speakers were Mr. Deen Muhammad Sudha and Mr. Chunder Banerjee.

## THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

### Opening Celebrations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 30.

The opening of the Hedjaz Railway, on the 1st proximo, will be celebrated in Calcutta by illuminating the mosques and other Mahomedan public buildings, and Mowlood Sharif parties.

**The Mahomedans of Bombay will illuminate the Mosques and their quarters on the 1st September to celebrate the opening of the Hedjaz Railway at Medina and the grant of the Constitution of the Turkish Empire by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan on his accession day.**

**The Committee having resolved, the Anjuman-i-Islam buildings will be illuminated on that occasion and a telegram of congratulation will be sent to His Imperial Majesty on behalf of the Anjuman by Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the President. The President has also undertaken to bear all the expenses of illuminations of the Anjuman buildings.**

## MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

### President's Reply to Dr. Nair's Attack.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 29.

At an adjourned meeting of the Madras Municipal Corporation, held last night, the President, Mr. E. S. Lloyd, I. C. S., opened the proceedings with a long speech, in reply to Dr. Nair, who, some days previously, severely criticised the Corporation's Administration Report, in terms of censure, practically on the President, and moved a resolution, demanding a strict Government inquiry into the administration of the Corporation.

Mr. Lloyd showed that Dr. Nair's denunciation of the Executive officers, of the Corporation, were out of all preportion to their alleged shorcomings and strongly resented the statement which was deliberately insulting to himself.

He said, he was always glad when the Commissioners told him things, which he ought to know; but, if people wanted to pick holes and to make entirely damaging criticism, which was not in the least helpful, he would not brook it. It was not the hard work, which troubled him, but it was the eternal sense, that one's least action was likely to be misunderstood; that what one did was sure to be thought wrong, and had to be answered for, at the next meeting; that things, which did not matter, in a sense that was not necessary to make them look appalling as faults, were brought up, as deserving of a public vote of censure.

Several Commissioners, who followed, agreed that there was little wrong in the affairs of the Municipality which the Corporation Commissioners and Executive working together, could not set right; that to invoke the aid of Government, would be tantamount, to an admission of incompetency, on the part of the Commissioners themselves, and the strongest evidence of their incapacity to manage their own affairs.

Finally, the Meeting adjourned till Tuesday next.

## ACCIDENT TO A PLANTER.

### Mauled by a Tigress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 29.

A deplorable accident occurred, on the 13th instant, to Mr. Strachem, a popular tea planter of Chargola Valley, Sylhet.

The day before he had badly wounded a tigress. On the 13th he followed her into the jungle, where she had taken shelter, and the beast charged and mauled him badly. One of his arms and legs have been amputated, and he is lying in a precarious condition.

The tigress measured 8 feet 7 inches.

## CHINESE LABOUR.

### Reported Importation in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 30.

A correspondent, writing to the the "Indian Planters Gazette," asks the Editor of that paper if he has noted that Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company have imported 90 Chinese miners for their Ondal Colliery, as an experimental measure, on the plea that Indian labourers are unreliable workers, that is to say, that they work when their purse is empty, and either squat or vamoose to their own country, when they have earned enough to pay their way.

## R. N. NATH SEN BAHADUR.

### Congratulatory Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 30.

The friends and admirers of Rai Narendra Nath Sen Bahadur, Editor of the "Indian Mirror," held a meeting yesterday evening at the Khelat Chandre Calcutta Institution, to congratulate him on his receiving the title of Rai Bahadur.

There was a distinguished gathering and Sir Charles Allen, Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, presided.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

That this meeting of European and Indian residents of Calcutta desires to offer their hearty congratulations to Rai Narendra Nath Sen Bahadur, on the honour conferred on him by Government.

## DERA GHAZI KHAN.

### City Flooded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 29.

The prophecies as to the course of events at Dera Ghazi Khan have been quickly refuted. The erosion, and not the flood, was said to be the danger, but yesterday an extraordinary flood occurred. Erosion has practically ceased, but the river is rising slightly. The water surrounds the city to some depth and on the Circular road it reaches knee deep, and the houses in the low-lying parts are falling. About one-twentieth of the city is flooded, in shallow water, but there are no casualties.

THE Ceylon *cause celebre* the promissory note forgery case—De Soysa vs. Sanmugam—has found its way to the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court in Colombo. The trial began on the 24th instant, before Mr. Justice Wendt and a Special Jury. The Acting Solicitor-General in Ceylon is prosecuting, and the accused, is defended by a number of Advocates.

# FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

## KING EDWARD THE PEACE-MAKER.

### Meetings with the Two Kaisers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, AUGUST 15.

KING EDWARD is evidently making it a rule, a most beneficent one, to consecrate part of his annual holiday on the Continent to the removal of international misunderstandings and the strengthening of the League of Peace, informal but none the less real, which his personal influence has so greatly helped to bring about. In this way the Royal Peace-maker has done infinitely more practical good than has ever or will ever be achieved by Hague Conferences or by such meetings as the recent 'Peace Congress' in London at which the wildest and most impracticable ideas or dangerous proposals from interested parties are constantly put forward. Since the despatch of my last letter, King Edward has met both the Kaisers and exchanged views with those monarchs, their conversations being supplemented by important conferences between Sir Charles Hardinge, of the Foreign Office, attached to the King's suite and eminent German and Austrian diplomatic personages. Semi-official statements and British and Continental newspaper information agree in declaring that the Royal and Imperial meetings have been attended with the best results in all the questions of international import occupying, or it may be said, agitating, Europe at the present juncture.

King Edward met the Emperor William on Aug. 11 at Cronberg Castle the favourite residence of the late Empress Frederich where His Majesty visited the Kaiser two years ago. Since then the two monarchs have met at Wilhelmshoe and Windsor. Nevertheless, if one may judge from the general tone of a large portion of the German press, these meetings did not do much to induce a better Anglo-German feeling. The point always has been to make Germany believe that British policy was not aimed at her and to convince Englishmen that the German navy was not aimed at Great Britain. Could that very desirable result be reached there could be no more misunderstanding. The main basis of British distrust is the unlimited battleship programme put forward by the German Navy League and apparently serving as the foundation of German naval policy. German naval enthusiasts professed the belief that England under a Liberal Government would refrain from building a larger number of ships and might even build fewer in order to satisfy the demands of her social policy—old age pensions for instance. Since then, however, the late debates in the British parliament have shown the determination of the British people to maintain at all costs the two-Power standard for the Navy and not to slacken in the building of warships. Hence Herr von Rath, who formerly advocated in the Berlin journal *der Tag* a naval policy that should put an end to Germany's present inferiority, now considers in a fresh article to that paper that it would be unwise for Germany to ignore the attitude of the British nation towards this vital question. He contends, therefore, that rivalry in battleship programmes is not only ruinous for Germany but creates an impression abroad which is contrary to the professed intentions of her policy. On these grounds he counsels curtailment of the present German naval programme. These views, which are supported by articles in the *Franfurter Zeitung* and the *Vossesche Zeitung* come appropriately at the meeting of King Edward and the Kaiser, and assuming the sincerity of the German Government's repeated declarations in favour of peace and of good will between the two nations, it may be hoped that the Kaiser will see fit to moderate the activity of his naval policy. The meeting between King and Kaiser at Cronberg was marked by the greatest cordiality. It was quite a family party at which real cheerfulness and gaiety prevailed. Nevertheless the element of business was not wanting, since besides his conversations with King Edward the Kaiser twice gave private audience for an hour on each occasion to Sir Charles Hardinge. In the course of the day the monarchs drove together to Hamburg. The semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemiene Zeitung* makes only brief reference to the Cronberg meeting, creating rather the impression that the German Government wished to hold its hand and commit itself to nothing, preferring advances to come from the British side. It may be hoped at least that King Edward has been able to dispel the bogey of a combination of Powers against Germany, which has so long haunted the German Government. Another example of German nervousness at the present moment is the baseless story disseminated by some German papers of the existence of a Franco-British military understanding—to become active in the event of Germany attacking France. After a very pleasant day at Cronberg, King Edward started for Ischl towards midnight on August 11, reaching his destination on the following morning where he found the Emperor Francis Joseph standing on the platform to meet him. The Emperor wore a British Field Marshal's uniform while King Edward donned for the occasion the uniform of an Austro-Hungarian Field Marshall. Despite the rainy weather and the somewhat early hours, considering the Emperor's age and state of health, His Majesty insisted upon paying his Royal guest the compliment of receiving him in person at the railway station. The Emperor's suite included Baron von Aehrenthal Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs. After luncheon in the Imperial Villa, the Emperor was induced to take a trip in a motor car, a form of locomotion which his Majesty had up to then steadily avoided. He greatly enjoyed, however, his novel experience. In the course of the afternoon a long conference was held between Baron von Aehrenthal and Sir Charles Hardinge who subsequently issued the following communication to the Press. "The interview between Baron von Aehrenthal and Sir Charles Hardinge gave them an opportunity to exchange their ideas on the general situation in Europe. In particular the conversations between the two statesmen dealt with the new state of things created in Turkey by the re-establishment of a Constitution. It is known that the Cabinets of the Great Powers, and among them those of Vienna and London, have resolved to observe in regard to this development a sympathetic and expectant attitude, while hoping that the new *regime* in Turkey will bring about the improvement of the administration and the consolidation of a state of things in Turkey which the Powers have tried to assure during recent years." The Royal visit to Ischl may be regarded as having both a congratulatory and a conciliatory object. In the first place King Edward specially desired to offer, in person, congratulations to the venerable Emperor on the attainment of his Jubilee. Then also it was desired to convince Baron von Aehrenthal of the substantial identity of the British standpoint with that of Austria-Hungary in regard to the Near East. This Sir Charles Hardinge seems to have had no difficulty in doing, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister declaring on his side that the Dual Monarchy sought no special advantages and followed no special aims in Macedonia. It was felt that the constitutional movement in Turkey had thrown into the background, if not obliterated, differences of opinion between the Powers concerning Macedonian reforms. In diplomatic circles, therefore, it is expected that the result of the Ischl meeting will be to remove probability of misunderstanding or discord between the two countries in regard to events in the Near East. A magnificent State banquet was given by the Emperor the same evening in honour of King Edward in the Kursalon of the Imperial Villa. As on a previous similar occasion I think that the importance of the toasts exchanged between King and Kaiser justifies their textual reproduction in this chronicle. The Emperor in proposing the health of his Royal guest said:

"The visit which your Majesty, following a custom of several years' standing which has grown very dear to me, has had the goodness to pay me here to-day fills me with most sincere pleasure and with the warmest gratitude. I beg your Majesty to accept the assurance of these feelings together with my hearty welcome, and to be assured that I know how to appreciate the friendly attention shown to me in your visit, all the more in that your Majesty has come here in order personally to convey to me your congratulations on the jubilee of my reign.

"Perceiving in the presence of your Majesty a new and precious proof of the cordial relations which for many years have existed between our Houses, and which accord with the friendly relations between our two countries, I raise my glass, and cry, 'Long live his Majesty King Edward.'"

King Edward replied as follows:—

"I beg to express my sincere thanks to Your Majesty for your kindly words which have profoundly touched me. It is always a real pleasure for me to be able to visit your Majesty, but it is particularly so this year in which Your Majesty celebrates the 60th year of your reign. Your Majesty knows the sentiments which I have ever entertained towards your Majesty and that my congratulations on the occasion of this important celebration come from the bottom of my heart.

"The relations between our two countries have, thank God, always been of the friendliest. It is my earnest wish that they may remain so in the future, and I hope with all my heart that your Majesty will remain for many years in the best of health to the welfare and prosperity of your peoples.

I raise my glass to the health of his Majesty the Emperor-King."

King Edward left Ischl at 10-20 on the morning of August 13 for Marienbad, being accompanied to the railway station by the Emperor, who had previously called at the King's hotel where he spent 20 minutes alone with His Majesty. Before leaving the King presented the Emperor with a massive gold cigar case set with a large ruby and engraved with the donor's name. All the local authorities were in waiting to receive King Edward at the Marienbad station whence his Majesty drove to the Hotel Weimar, many thousands of people lining the route in order to give him a welcome. Dr. Ott, the King's physician, reports that the King's health is excellent and that his Majesty has grown thinner.

KING EDWARD TO VISIT BERLIN.

It is expected that King Edward and Queen Alexandria will pay a State visit to Berlin within the next few months and that the date chosen may include January 27, the Emperor's fiftieth birthday.

THE TURKISH REVOLUTION.

The Young Turkey party—or the Turkish Constitutional party, as I propose to call it henceforward, pursues its triumphal course all along the line. It controls the greater part if not the whole of the army, it has crushed the old Palace clique, the influence of which more or less corrupted the whole Turkish administration, and has generally succeeded in imposing its will upon the Sultan in all matters. Constitutional committees are now established in nearly every important town of the Empire, the chief centre being, however, Salonica. Yet the grand central directing head of this all powerful organization remains invisible, neither the names of the leaders constituting it nor their place of meeting being known. Up to the present it may be said that never was a revolution of this magnitude (for it is nothing less than a revolution) accomplished with so little violence or bloodshed. The person of the Sultan is respected and the revolutionists, or reformers, manifest a sincere desire to retain him as head of the State provided that Abdul Hamid, on his side, does not attempt to play them false. The latest concession officially announced as having been made by the Sultan is that his Majesty has agreed to contribute to the cost of construction of new Houses of Parliament from the Civil List. His Majesty in discussing the subject made the following declaration:—The whole nation belongs to the Committee of Union and Progress, and I am its President. Let us co-operate for the future recovery of the country's greatness." Great stress is laid by the Constitutional party upon the necessity of maintaining friendly

relations with all the Powers. The official paper *Ikdam* remarks that the friendship with Great Britain must be strengthened, as millions of Musalmans are under British rule. The journal hopes the Sultan will imitate the example of King Edward in his relations with his subjects, and it expresses a desire that King Edward should visit Constantinople. Among the few cases in which the revolution has been attended by any popular outbreak of murderous violence against former oppressors is that of Fehmj Pasha who was torn to pieces by an infuriated mob at Broussa to which place he was banished before the recent popular uprising against autocratic government in Turkey. Fehmi Pasha, a son of the Sultan's foster brother, rose to power under favour of the Palace clique at Constantinople and for twelve years terrorized the capital by his cruelties and infamies. No woman was safe from his lust and no man from his cruelty. He extorted large sums from the rich and oppressed the poor. Open charges of murder and rape failed to check his career of ostentatious brutality, but he controlled a large army of spies and managed to escape punishment. His fall only came about in the end through an imprudence which he committed in thwarting and defying the German Ambassador who insisted upon satisfaction and got it. The Turkish troops at Smyrna have forced open the prisons there, liberating all the criminals, even those under sentence of death. They then marched through the town holding a peaceful demonstration in favour of the Constitution. At Jerusalem the establishment of a Constitutional *regime* has been celebrated by the most enthusiastic rejoicings. The streets, building and vehicles were decorated with branches, festoons and flags and at night the city was illuminated. On the afternoon of August 9, as Reuter telegraphs, the townspeople assembled in the vast square within the military barracks adjoining David's Tower, where Ekrem Bey, the Governor, son of the late Kemal Bey, a famous *litterateur*, and great Liberal leader, announced that the Constitution had been granted. The crowd cheered wildly while the band played the National Anthem; the scene was indescribable. A curious mixture of sheikhs, priests, and rabbis delivered speeches denouncing the old *regime*, and Moslems, Christians, Jews, Samaritans, Turks, and Armenians all fraternized and then formed up in procession, preceded by banners with emblems of liberty—the Jews by the Torah covered with gilt embroidery.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

The Russian Government has communicated to the Powers the Macedonian reform scheme drawn up by the Russian Foreign Office and fully approved by the British Government. At the same time, however, the Russian Government pointed out that in the opinion of the St. Petersburg Cabinet, the Powers, in view of recent events in Turkey, should, for the present, defer any action which might be considered as marked by distrust of the will of the Sultan and the Ottoman Government to carry out the reforms which have been decreed. The despatch adds that Russia will follow with the most sympathetic attention the efforts of Turkey to assure the working of the new *regime*, and that she will abstain from any interference calculated to complicate this task. "On the other hand," concludes the despatch, "Russia, faithful to her historic traditions and taking her stand upon rights derived from treaties, will only consider her reforming role in Macedonia, and that of the other Powers, as accomplished if the work undertaken by the Sultan results in a real improvement of the state of affairs in that province. In the contrary case it will be the duty of the Imperial Government to direct the attention of the Powers to the necessity of resuming the common work of reform at present interrupted." The British reform scheme has been in like manner withdrawn.

It is satisfactory to be able to record in this connection that since the successful outbreak of the constitutional movement in Turkey the greater part of the Bulgarian, Greek and Servian bands which until lately infested Macedonia have either surrendered or dispersed and that comparative tranquillity now prevails in most districts of the province. The best wish that can be formed by [illegible] friends of liberty in Turkey is [illegible] that her leaders and legislators may possess the gifts of practicality and sobriety of judgment, also that they may avoid excessive talking which had so much to do with the failure of the first and second Dumas in Russia. Let Turkish Liberals pray to be delivered from their self-styled friends at home and abroad, such as the Social revolutionaries, the advocates of *tabula rasa* the phrasemongers, the ideologuos *et hoc genus omne* that everywhere wait to strangle newly found Liberty in its cradle.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

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As the result of internal dissensions between Basques and Catalans, in Spain, the former have now seceded from the Carlist Party. The events leading up to the secession are somewhat complicated, but the act appears to be beyond doubt, despite the strong support which the Basques have hitherto given to the Carlist cause. The Basques have decided to send a special deputation to King Alfonso, to assure His Maiesty of the loyalty to the Monarchy of the Basque people.

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THE Canterbury (New Zealand) Trades Council wrote recently to the English newspapers warning intending immigrants not to go to New Zealand. The statements made in this communication are declared by the "Times" correspondent to be incorrect and misleading. There is, he says, still ample scope in New Zealand for suitable immigrants. Several industries are handicapped for want of skilled labour. The recent unemployed demonstrations were not genuine, having been organised with a view to retarding immigration.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## RACING.

### Poona Seventh Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 29.

EXCEPT for a closed meeting on Monday, the Seventh Extra is the last day's racing before the Big Meeting, and for the occasion we were provided by fine weather and a dry course. With eight events on the card a capital afternoon's sport was provided, a large attendance was present and the public had rather the better of it. It came particularly hard on the Books in the mile Arab race when Remembrance was disqualified. Mr. Ali bin Talib's objection being withdrawn, cash tickets were paid out on Remembrance, but Balmoral's stable lodging another, which was upheld, they also had to pay out on changing—cash and book. The news of the sad death of Mrs. Banvard, wife of the Bookmaker, who died only very recently, was received with the deepest regret on the race course. Quite the sensation of the day was the win of Mr. Jiji's recently landed three-year-old Bucolic. He is a very good-looking though small chest nut and the way in which he won promises well for the future. The 14-2 race saw the old favourite Russley Rose romped in past the hot favourite, Minnie, who failed to stay after she had established a long lead. The first of the divided Maiden Plate saw Murzook upset the pot, Muddaries being a warm favourite but disappointing after getting a bad run. In the second a magnificent race was seen in which the second favourite, Viceroy, just passed the favourite, Jehangir, on the post after an exciting chase. In both of the divisions of the Little Arab Consolution Plate the winners led all the way, Betty just getting home after Little Joker had taken a bad start, whereas Happy Land won on his own. An objection was lodged against Betty. Pending the Stewards' decision bookmakers were instructed not to pay out. It is rumoured that the question is about the horse's name. The Welter Plate also was a run-away affair by the favourite, Mannlicher, who after being first away was never troubled We may expect a good day's racing on Monday, whereas the Big Meeting should reach record proportions after the fields we have seen out during the Extras. Several fresh bookmakers stood up and many jockeys who have been away have arrived, Colin Barrett riding Remembrance. Whalley, Mumford's new boy, had his first mount, which proved a winning one. Details :—

THE ALL PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

Mr Kelso's Russley Rose, 9st 2lbs.....Killorn 1
Mr M Goculdass's Minnie, 8st 13lbs.....A Hoyt 2
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's General Fife, 8st 11lb.....Southall 3
Mr M Goculdass's Lady Leslie, 9st 11lbs..... Robinson 4

Also ran.—Carmenita 8st 11b, Belle Olaf 7st 7lbs.

Betting :—3 to 1 on Minnie, 5 to 2 against Russley Rose and 5 to 1 Lady Leslie.

The Race :—Minnie jumping out in front, took a four lengths lead from Russley Rose and Lady Leslie. Entering the straight Russley Rose began to draw up and Minnie under the whip was passed comfortably. Won by a length and a quarter, two and a half next. Time—1min. 16 2-5 secs.

THE 1st MAIDEN PLATE—6 Furlongs.

Mr. Mohsen Abdool's Murzook, 7st 5lbs...Heeroo 1
Mr. Hoosain bin Zaher's Narsin, 8st .....A Hoyt 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Farick, 8st 6lbs.....Taylor 3
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's Hasty Jack, 7st 8lbs Hazza 4

Also ran :—Muddaries 8st, 10lbs., Arcadia 8st. 3lbs, Sanjakdhar 8st. (carried 8st. 1lb.) Ateyba 7st. 9lbs, Good Chance 8st. (carried 8st. 2lb.), Little Martaban 8st, Turkish Flag III 7st 11lbs, Blood 7st. 11lbs, Poona 8st. 13lbs. (carried 7st. 11bs.), and Nasaralla, 6st. 6lbs.

Betting :—Evens Muddaries, 5 to 1 against Narsin, Murzook and Sanjakdhar, 6 to 1 Good Chance, 8 to 1 Farick and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Good Chance got the best of the start and led Murzook with Narsin some way back. At the half mile Murzook took the lead, Narsin having closed up. From the distance Farick made his run and later Muddaries, but Murzook won comfortably by a length and a half; neck next. Time —1 min 23 3/5 secs.

THE 1st LITLLE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—5 Furlongs.

Mr. Scott Nimmo's Betty, 9st. 3lbs..... Killorn 1
Mr. Pitt's Fantom, 8st. 13lbs.....Taylor 2
Mr. Artin A. Essayie's Little Joker, 7st. 12lbs. Southall 3

Mr. A. S. Oomer's Rajput, 8st 10 lbs.....A. Hoyt 4

Also ran :—Saeed 9st, 0lbs., Minx 9st. 9lbs., Sublime 8st. 10lbs, Zari 8st. 10lbs., Rufus 8st. 7lbs., Disguise 8st. 7lbs, Martin 8st. 7lbs., Gwalior 7st. 7lbs., and Good Morning 7st. 11lbs.

Betting :—6 to 4 against Little Joker, 2 to 1 Betty, 5 to 1 Rufus, 5 to 1 Fantom and tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race :—Betty was first away followed by Fantom, Rajput and Sublime. At the bend Little Joker came outside and joining Fantom drew up on the favourite. A tremendous finish ensued in which Betty just got there by a head, half next.

Time—1min. 10 2-5secs.

THE HORSE CONSOLATION PLATE.—7 Furlongs.

Mr Jiji's Bucolic, 7st. 8lbs. .....Whalley 1
Thakur Sripal Singh's The Master, 9st. 11b. Firth 2
H. H. the Maharajah Jam Saheb's Metal Boy, 9st. 12lbs. .....Southall 3
Mr R R S's Uro, 9st. 12lbs.....Hill 4

Also ran :—Keenadan 9st. 3lbs., Squire Alfred 9st. 3lbs., Gambura 8st. 12lbs., Dormant 8st. 7lbs. Wolferton 7st. 8lbs., and Sacricomar 7st. 8lbs.

Betting :—Evens Uro, 2 to 1 against Bucolic, 7 to 2 Metal Boy, 8 to 1 Gumbura and The Master, tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race :—Bucolic was first away and drawing out from the rest soon led by quite six lengths from Dormant and Keenadan. Nearing the distance The Master, Gambura and Metal Boy, Uro late, came after the leader who won easily by five lengths; two next. Time—1min. 29 2-5secs.

THE ARABCONSOLATION PLATE:—1 Mile

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Chanziz, 7st 13lbs.....Taylor 1
Mr. Beg's Dhamas, 9st 2lbs .....Heeroo 2
Messrs. M Goculdass's Balmora 7st 7lbs A Hoyt 3

Also ran :—Nusser 9st 5lbs, Moonim 9st 3lbs, Deenar 9st 2lbs, Ashroff 9st, Kastantin 9st, Brigand II. 8st 11lbs, Talib 8st 8lbs, Remembrance 8st 5lbs, (disqualified), His Highness 8st 5lbs, The Barb 8st 5lbs, Come Soon 8st 5lbs, Young Salanio 8st 5lbs, Elector 8st 2lbs, Zargaum 8st 1lb, Devon 8st, Mahan 7st. 7lbs, Arab Sheik 7st 7lbs, Hamrin 7st 7lbs, Fattahal Kher 7st 7lbs, and Wellington 7st 7lbs.

Betting :—2 to 1 against Brigand, 3 to 1 Remembrance, 5 to 1 Dhamas and Changiz, 8 to 1 Devon and longer odds the rest.

The Race :—On the way to the post Brigand unstripped Southall and when they got away His Highness led out from Changiz but these were soon passed by Brigand and Deenar, the latter taking a two length lead. At the half mile Brigand came into the lead and Ashroff ran into second place, but at the bend Changiz came alongside and the other two fell back as Remembrance came through. An exciting race ensued, Remembrance just winning on the post by a head, a length next.

Time :—1 min. 55 2-5 secs.

THE WELTER CONSOLATION PLATE—6 Furlongs.

Mr. G. K's Mannlicher, 8st 5lbs (carried 8st 12lbs) Killorn 1
Messrs. A. M. Ameer and M. Goculdass's Transfer 8st 10lbs (carried 9st 3lbs) .....Taylor } 2
Messrs. M. Goculdass's and Tahar Yuni's Meerdhan, 9st 10lbs.....Robinson }
Mr. F. M. Garda's Wintern, 10st 11b. Capt. Meynell 3

Also ran :—Sher 10st. 11b., Bin Saood 9st. 10lbs., Soocab 9st. 10lbs., (carried 9st. 11lbs.) Nilum 9st. 10lbs., (carried 10st. 3lbs.) Hamid 8st. 10lbs. (carried 8st. 13lbs.,) Fate 8st. 10lbs. (carried 9st. 3lbs.), and Light 8st. 5lbs. (carried 8st. 12lbs.)

Betting.—6 to 4 against Mannlicher, 3 to 1 Winter, 4 to 1 Transfer, 5 to 1 Meerdhan, 6 to 1 Sher, 2 to 1 Light and longer odds the rest.

The Race :—Mannlicher assuming command took a three length lead from Nilum and Meerdhan. Meerdhan and Transfer made their runs in the straight, but the leader stayed on to win easily by a length and three quarters, dead heat.

Time.—1min. 26 4-5secs.

THE SECOND MAIDEN PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

Messrs. A. M. Ameer and Newton's Viceroy, 7st 12lbs .....Mujeed 1
Mr. M Goculdass's Jehangir, 8st 10lbs...Robinson 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Afreed, 8st.....Taylor 3
Mr. Mujeed Jurji's Silver Stream, 7st 12lbs Southall 4

Also ran :—Muttag 8st. 13lbs., Fallah 8st. 6lbs., Santra 8st. 6lbs., Little Gafil 8st. 3lbs., Holker 8st. 3lbs., Fairfield 8st. 1lb., Hoodaib 8st., Virtuous Bay 7st. 8lbs., Heron 7st. 8lbs., Real Blood 7st. 8lbs., Hishan 6st. 13lbs.

Betting :—Evens Jehangir, 2 to 1 against Viceroy, 4 to 1 Fairfield and Hishan, 6 to 1 Real Blood, tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Hishan was first out from Silver Stream and Fairfield but at the three furlongs Jehangir come into second place and at the entrance to the straight led. At the distance Afreed came through with Viceroy outside and the latter coming up, won an exciting race by a short head, two lengths next. Time :—1 min. 26 2-5 secs.

THE 2ND LITTLE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE—5 Furlongs.

Mr Beg's Happy Land, 8st 10lbs.....Killorn 1
Mr J M Mistry's Jalwood, 8st 7lbs.....Taylor } 2
Mr Hajee Sulleman's Gancho, 8st 13lbs...Forster }
Mr. L. K. Kapadia's Gafal, 8st 4lbs.....Hoyt 3

Also ran :—Sher Ali 9st 12lbs, Engine 9st 2lbs, Plassy 9st, Najmi 8st 13lbs, Print Craft 8st 11b, Godolphin 8st, Tamine 7st 11lbs, Rogers 7st 11lbs, Sir George 7st 8lbs.

Betting :—6 to 4 on Happy Land, 3 to 1 against Gafal, 4 to 1 Jalmood and Print Craft, 5 to 1 Najmi, Gaucho and Plassy, 8 to 1 Engine, tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race :—Happy Land at once went away to take a five length lead from Print Craft and Plassy. Jalmood and Gaucho came up in the straight, but Happy Land won anyhow by two and a half lengths, dead heat next, Gaful fourth finishing strong.

Time :—1min. 10 1-5secs.

## POONA CLOSED MEETING.

### Monday, 31st August.

HORSES LEFT IN

After declaration of forfeit at 8 a.m. on Friday, 28th August 1908.

HURDLE PLATE—1 1/4 Miles.—Umuthee, Daroji, Nell Gwynne, Cairnsmore, St. Michael, Donald and Good Luck.

ARAB WELTER PLATE.—1 Mile.—Court Martial, Arabistan, Deenar, Gendarme, Minx, Betty, Sher, Young Lomond, Mirdas, Veto, M.V.O., Express, The Munshi, Martini and Modesty.

HORSE WELTER PLATE.—6 Furlongs.—Pincher, Lady Lomond, Spiros, Yuba, The Earl, Raincloud, Cairnsmore, Daroji, White Heather, Ashanti Gold, Nell Gwynne, Platoon and St. Michael.

PONY PLATE.—6 Furlongs.—Tete-a-Tete, Carmenita, Robin, Belle Olaf, Redshot.

Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 4lbs.

NOVICE PLATE—About 5 Furlongs—Mashook, Matlick, Mirdas, Furse, White Oats, Raffles, Rains, and Sher.

ARAB POLO PLATE.—3 Furlongs.—Arabistan, Beautiful Boy, Ramah, Skylight, Rains, Forester, Great Shot, Golden Wren, Minx and Sinbad.

THE OPEN POLO PLATE.—3 Furlongs.—Rosalea, Redshot, Dairy Maid, Noble Lady, Rockfeller, Pretty Polly, Piccadilly, Robin, Belle Olaf, Jimcrack and Brave Boy.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—Hurdle Plate..... 3-35 p.m.
2nd " —Novice Plate..... 4 5 "
3rd " —Open Polo Plate..... 4-35 "
4th " —Arab Polo Plate..... 5-5 "
5th " —Horse Welter Plate.. 5-35 "
6th " —Pony Plate..... 6-5 "
7th " —Arab Welter Plate.. 6-35 "

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W.I.T.C.

Poona, 28th August 1908.

## A KARACHI PARSI CRICKET TOUR.

We understand, says the "Sind Gazette," that a representative local Parsi cricket team will visit Bombay next month and play a number of games there with the leading clubs. This is a move in the right direction and one which might with considerable advantage have been made sooner. Bombay cricketers are very sceptical regarding the calibre of Karachi Parsi players, and this is one of the reasons why the claims of local players have never received consideration when their names have been mentioned in connection with the Presidency-Parsi matches. We hope that the visit will do much to dispel the doubts of Bombay cricketers and that players like the Dinshaws, Minwalla, Ghadially, etc., will show some of the form that has earned them such a high reputation in Karachi cricket during the past few seasons. Karachi may not be a nursery for Parsi cricketers, but Bombay players should not lose sight of the fact that in A. H. Mehta it produced one of the greatest Indian bowlers of the day, and that, as far back as 1886 there were two men—Dinshaw and Dastur—who were considered good enough to accompany the first Parsi team to England. N. M. Dinshaw are two players who, in their respective departments, could give points to many players who have earned Presidency honours, and should they be in anything like good form when they visit Bombay, we feel confident that their claims will receive recognition. Since D. D. Kanga, the wicket-keeper, retired from participation in important matches, the Parsi team has been without a really good stumper, and we recommend G. M. Dinshaw to the selection committee as a reliable wicket-keeper. N. M. Dinshaw's all round form, too, cannot fail to impress the Bombay critics. The tour, whatever its outcome may be to these two players, will have an educational value to the team which they are bound to profit by. They will meet many of the best cricketers in the Presidency and will be playing under conditions which will be entirely new to most of the side. These conditions while helping the bowlers will handicap the batsmen accustomed as they are to hard, fast wickets. If the team could get a week's practice before entering on their first engagement, it would be a great help to the batsmen.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL.

### Bombay Gymkhana Tournament.

### WEST RIDINGS WIN THE CUP.

It will be generally admitted that the Final tie of this Tournament on Saturday provided a distinct surprise. The score, 5 points to 3, was a fair criterion of the game and indicates the energy and dash displayed by the home team. In actual form, as well as on paper, the visitors had an easy task before them, and the public as well as expert opinion foretold an one-sided game. Such, however, was not the case. The Royal Scots have improved out of all knowledge during the past fortnight and this improvement, combined with the fact that the West Ridings were still evidently feeling the effects of Thursday's game, produced a match, the closeness of which few could have foreseen.

Many people, we feel, were kept away by the idea that the Final would be practically a walk-over for the West Ridings but those who did turn out to see the match were rewarded by seeing the local team put up such an excellent fight that the issue of the game, thanks to some fine forward rushes by the Royal Scots which seemed to completely demoralise their opponents, was in doubt till the very end.

In face of the form shown by the West Ridings against the Bombay Gymkhana on Thursday one could not help feeling that the visitors were overconfident of success and a noticeable feature of their game was individual selfishness on the part of their three-quarters, which spoilt the game from a spectacular point of view. In a Tournament such as this it seems bad policy on the part of the players not to give the spectators of their best. After all, the spectators form no inconsiderable part of the success or failure of these Tournaments which cannot be run without gate-money—and, though we are far from advocating "playing to the gallery," yet we would remind players that the spectators go to see good football and hope to get their money's worth. Though the above remarks may not appear altogether sportsmanlike at first sight, yet we must look facts in the face and not neglect the Actual in our anxiety to find the Ideal.

To return to the game—Both scrums packed well but the West Ridings usually heeled out and gave their halves and threes the better openings. The halves got away well and made good openings for the threes but they failed to make much ground on account of the individual selfishness of their methods as on more than one occasion, when a combined attack offered an excellent chance of scoring, they either preferred to take a drop-kick at goal or held on to the ball till tackled. The Royal Scots on the other hand were quick to note this defect and made the most of the opportunities thereby offered by game and effective tackling. The Royal Scots scored first from a penalty and held their own till the second half when Wilson, the West Ridings' half, scrambled over the line from a five-yard scrum. This being converted gave the visitors a lead of 2 points. Thereafter the West Ridings had the best of nearly all the scrums and only their selfishness and the sound tackling of the Royal Scots prevented them from adding materially to their score. Of individual players the Royal Scots' back was the best that we have seen during the Tournament—his tackling, and specially his kicking being of the soundest. McCallum and a burly fair-haired Celt, whose name escapes us, were always conspicuous in the scrum.

The West Riding skipper, Wilson, worked hard throughout the game but seemed unable to inspire the same energy in his followers, and, in passing, we emphasise the great advantage gained if Officers can see their way to play in Regimental teams. The Royal Scots are particularly fortunate in having four Officers to take part—and effectually too!—in the game.

It was in a way unfortunate that the Bombay Gymkhana met the West Ridings in the semi-finals instead of in the final round. The match witnessed on Thursday will go down to posterity in the annal of Bombay football. It would have provided a fitting and dramatic finale to any Tournament and did of course furnish an anti-climax from which Saturday's game suffered.

On the whole the Tournament was an undoubted success and great thanks are due to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. B. G. Gillett, for the trouble that he has taken to ensure this end. We congratulate him on the success that has attended his efforts.

At the close of the game Mrs. Hewett presented the Cup to Wilson, the West Ridings' skipper, whose call for three cheers for Mrs. Hewett was heartily responded to. We hope to see a still larger entry for the Tournament next year when the Gloucesters, who will be stationed here and whose keenness is well-known, should give a fillip to Rugby football in Bombay.

TEAMS.

| WEST RIDINGS. | | ROYAL SCOTS. |
|---|---|---|
| Crompton | Back | Holt. |
| Turner ..... | | |
| Ryan..... | Three-Quarters | Showcross |
| Chapman ..... | | Cooper |
| Johnson ..... | | Prior |
| | | Simpson |
| Wilson(Capt).. | Halves | Lt. Clarke |
| Morris ..... | | Coe |
| McCormack... | | Lt. Saward |
| Webster ..... | | Lt. McCallum(capt) |
| Haigh ..... | | Lt. Mackenzie |
| Stokes ..... | Forwards | Glover |
| Stumbery ..... | | Nash |
| Waddington... | | Haigh |
| Culpan..... | | Hall |
| Turner ..... | | Haynes |

REFEREE :—Mr. C. Ward.

RESULTS.

| | I Round. | Semi-finals. | Finals. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Poona Gymkhana ... | Bombay | West Ridings 13pts to 11pts. | West Ridings. 5 pts. to 3pts. |
| Bombay Gymkhana.. | 11pts to 3pts. | | |
| West Ridings ..... | West Ridings. | | |
| Carabineers..... | 15pts. to 3 pts. | | |
| Somerset L. I..... | Somersets | R. Scots 6pts. to 4pts. | |
| The Casuals..... | 3pts. to nil. | | |
| R yal Scots..... | Bye | | |

PAST WINNERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1892 | 2nd S. Wales Borderes |
| 1893 | Bombay Gymkhana |
| 1894 | 2nd Btn. Welsh Regiment |
| 1895 | do |
| 1896 | do |
| 1897 | do |
| 1898 | do |
| 1899 | do |
| 1900 | do |
| 1901 | do |
| 1902 | do |
| 1903 | Calcutta Football Club |
| 1904 | 2nd Btn. Welsh Regiment |
| 1905 | do |
| 1906 | do |
| 1907 | West Ridings |
| 1908 | do |

## HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE

REVISED DATES.

1st. September 1908..... Rovers vs Bombay Gymkhana.
3rd. September 1908..... Y. M. C. A. vs Govt. Telegraphs.
Royal Artillery vs Commercial Gymkhana.

Dates to be fixed hereafter, Royal Scots Team being engaged in the Harris Tournament. Rovers' vs Royal Scots A. Team. Bombay Gymkhana vs Royal Scots. Y.M.C.A. vs Royal Scots

## CRICKET.

### Bombay Gymkhana vs. Parsee Baronet C. C.

Last Saturday's match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Parsee Baronet C. C. resulted in a draw. The Parsee Baronet going in to bat, totalled 220 for the loss of 7 wickets, when they declared. The Gymkhana responded with a total of 81 runs for 3 wickets. The features of the match were the fine batting displays of Townend and H. Mulla. The former knocked up 53 in fine style, his batting display entitling him to a place in the Presidency eleven this year. Mulla gave a fine exhibition of Jessopian methods, and narrowly missed reaching the century.

THE PLAY.

Daruwalla and M. F. Mulla opened the Parsee Baronet innings, the Bombay Gymkhana attack being entrusted to Milne and Turner. The batsmen carried the total to 9 when Milne clean bowled Mulla (9—1—1). Masani joined Daruwalla, who, with the total at 33, succumbed to a fine ball off Milne (33—2—13). Meherhomji was the next man in. He and Masani added 27 to the total, when the former was caught by Townend off Coombs, who relieved Turner (60—3—13). Raja then joined Masani. The total gradually rose to 96, when Masani, who had contributed 45, was caught by Hearson off Phillips (96—4—45). H. F. Mulla went in and shortly after Raja was caught by Sanderson off Turner (111—5—14). J. D. Antia, who followed, was caught by Coombs off Phillips (134—6—11). Paghdiwalla joined Mulla, who, hitting out, raised the total to 220. The latter then was clean-bowled by Phillips (220—7—84). The Parsee Baronet C. C. then declared their innings closed.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Lieut. Townend and Mr. F. P. West were the first representatives of the Bombay Gymkhana. With the score at 30, West was caught by H. Mulla off Engineer (30-1-5). Phillips joined Townend, but he was soon run out (43-2-5). Turner then partnered Townend, who, with the total at 77, was caught by Mr. Mulla off Antia (77-3-53). Coombs was the next man in. The total stood at 81, when stumps were drawn.

The following are the scores :—

PARSEE BARONET C.C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr D C Daruwalla, b Milne ... | ... 13 |
| Mr M F Mulla, b Milne ... ... | ... 1 |
| Mr F P Masani, c Hearson, b Phillips | ... 45 |
| Mr R P Meherhomji, c Townend, b Coombs | 13 |
| Mr D M Raja, c Sanderson, b Turner | ... 14 |
| Mr H F Mulla, b Phillips ... | ... 84 |
| Mr J D Antia, c Coombs, b Phillips. | ... 11 |
| Mr P A Paghdiwala, not out ... | ... 11 |
| The rest did not bat | |
| Extras ... | ... 28 |
| Total (for 7 wickets) ... | ... 220* |

* Innings declared closed.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut Townend, c M Mulla, b Antia | ... 5* |
| Mr F P West, c H Mulla, b Engineer | ... 5 |
| Mr Phillips, run out ... ... | ... 5 |
| Capt Turner, not out... ... | ... 7 |
| Mr E E Coombs, not out ... ... | ... 2 |
| The rest did not bat | |
| Extras... ... | ... 9 |
| Total (for 3 wickets) ... | ... 81 |

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

G. M. COLLEGE.—1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tata, b Tumbuwalla ... ... | ... 1 |
| K Pavri, b Tumbuwalla ... ... | ... 2 |
| Major Bennet, b Tumbuwalla ... | ... 0 |
| S Billimoria, b Tumbuwalla ... | ... 7 |
| Vaidya, run out ... ... | ... 0 |
| Kotwala, st Tumbuwala ... | ... 21 |
| Mogrelia, b Tumbuwala ... | ... 0 |
| Cantinwalla, c and b Tumbuwala ... | ... 4 |
| Maneksha, b Tumbuwala ... ... | ... 9 |
| Kooper, st Tumbuwala ... ... | ... 1 |
| Kharas, not out ... ... | ... 0 |
| Extra ... | ... 11 |
| Total ... | 56 |

ISLAM GYMKHANA.—1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| M K Belgaumwala, b Tata... ... | ... 1 |
| Sanchawala, c and b Tata ... ... | ... 0 |
| C M Ali, b Tata ... ... | ... 0 |
| P Mahomed, run out, ... ... | ... 8 |
| Tumboowala, b Cooper ... ... | ... 0 |
| Peerbhoy, c and b Cooper ... ... | ... 0 |
| H C Tyabji, not out ... ... | ... 20 |
| Md Vayani, b Cooper ... ... | ... 9 |
| Yusufali, b Tata ... ... | ... 0 |
| Sulaimaoji, b Cooper ... ... | ... 10 |
| Chikley, b Bennett ... ... | ... 10 |
| Extras ... | ... 10 |
| Total ... | 63 |

R. I. M. vs. GOVRT. TELEGRAPHS.

The match, in connection with the Cricket League was played, on Saturday last and resulted in an easy win for the Dockyard, by 32 runs.

Scores :—

R. I. M. DOCKYARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hearne, c W Sorris, b Taylor ... | ... 13 |
| Edroos, c D'Souza, b Taylor ... | ... 15 |
| Wadia, c and b Netscher ... ... | ... 27 |
| Pearcey, b Netscher ... ... | ... 18 |
| Horne, b Singh ... ... | ... 3 |
| Mahmod, c D'Silva, a b Sorris G ... | ... 15 |
| Carey, c Leslie, b Sorris, G ... | ... 7 |
| Janadhan, run out ... ... | ... 9 |
| Vaz, c Netscher, b Sorris ... ... | ... 4 |
| Dias, not out... ... ... | ... 0 |
| Laxton, did not bat... ... | ... 0 |
| Extras ... | ... 20 |

G. T. R. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Netscher, c Wadia, b Mahmod ... | ... 7 |
| G Sorris, G I b w Edroos ... ... | ... 2 |
| Edie, b Edroos ... ... | ... 0 |
| D'Souza, V b Edroos ... ... | ... 1 |
| D'Silva, S b Mahmod ... ... | ... 5 |
| Taylor, b Edroos ... ... | ... 10 |
| D'Silva A, c Wadia, b Mahmod ... | ... 0 |
| Leslie (capt), c Carey, b Edroos ... | ... 5 |
| D'Souza B, c Vaz, b Edroos ... | ... 2 |
| Singh, b Mahmod ... ... | ... 0 |
| Sorris, W not out ... ... | ... 16 |
| Extras ... | ... 1 |
| Total ... | 49 |

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. THE BYCULLA CLUB.

The following will play for the Bombay Gymkhana in the above match to-day :—

J. S. Milne, E. E. Coombs, C. G. Stileman, B. G. Gillett, P. M. D. Sanderson, J. P. West, G. C. Phillips, Capt. W. M. Turner, F. P. Hearson, H. G. Wheeler and Commander D. F. Vines.

## RESULTS OF BOMBAY-POONA MATCHES.

The great increase of interest in Cricket in Bombay will make the following details of one of the earliest big fixtures, and still one of the most important in this Presidency of general interest.

The earliest accounts of Bombay Gymkhana cricket dates from 1876, when Bombay defeated Poona by 9 wickets. With this report, however, there is a list of fixtures of the Bombay-Poona matches from 1863, when Poona won by 6 wickets.

In 1875 the Bombay Gymkhana drew with the Parsee Cricket Club and in 1884 there was a drawn match with the Hindu Cricket Club when Captain Challoner made 85 and H. Gell 28 runs, out of a total of 317 for Bombay. In 1877 I.D. Walker's XI visited Bombay, including A. J. Webbe and M. P. Lucas. Various XI's have come out from Home, G. F. Vernon's, Lord Hawke's and the Authentics. Beyond this passing reference, it is only proposed here to deal with the Poona fixtures. 1881 at Poona was a most exciting match, Bombay won by one run; the bowling of Steele and Ryan saved them. In 1883, there was another great finish when Poona were defeated by two wickets, but had their revenge in 1885 winning by one wicket and 3 runs. The Poona men were so enthusiastic they carried in Hunt who had made 47.

C. G. Barton at one time figured prominently in these matches and it was from this player that P. Baleo learnt to bowl. Macbeth was one of the Gymkhana's great bowlers, very fast with a low delivery. T. Moore and A. P. Gould also did much for their Club. In 1889 reviewing the prospects of the coming season, it is regretted that H. Gell will not play. The first century appears to have been made by J. Spens for Bombay in 1875.

In 1888 F. J. Clark's name is first seen playing for the Gymkhana, but I am unable to find records of those great cricketers E. Raikes and M. R. Jardine except in Presidency and Byculla Club matches. Of those still playing regularly the names of D. F. Vines in '90, J.G. Greig in '93, T.S. Milne in '96 and E. E. Coombs in '99 made their first appearance.

The figures and records may prove interesting to some of the older members of the Bombay Gymkhana and bring reminiscences of many hard-fought games and the memories of old friends. To the younger generation the extraordinary old photographs of men in wonderful bowler hats and fishermen stocking caps may seem strange. The names of these old sportsmen seem strangely familiar, and then it may be realised that many of the names are the same as those of the present day. The time will come when we of to-day must be merely onlookers, but those who follow us, must find records of sportsmen who played the game, real English Men.

| Date and place of match. | Sides | 1st Inng. Runs. | 2nd Inng. Runs. | Total Runs. | Results. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1863, Aug 25, 26 | Bom | 149 | 177 | 326 | *For 5 wickets Poona won by 5 wickets. |
| at Poona | Poona | 121 | 207* | 328 | |
| 1866, Aug 17, | Bom... | 73 | 87 | 160 | Poona won by |
| at Poona | Poona | 115 | 164 | 279 | 119 runs. |
| 1868, Aug 14 | Bom | 30 | 50 | 80 | Poona won by an innings and 43 runs. |
| at Poona | Poona | 123 | ... | 123 | |
| 1869, Aug 27, 28 | Bom | 211 | ... | 211 | Bombay won by an innings and 107 runs. |
| at Poona | Poona | 44 | 60 | 104 | |
| 1870, Aug 29, 30 | Bom | 157 | 195 | 352 | Drawn. Poona required to make 85 runs in their second innings to win. |
| at Poona | Poona | 268 | ... | 268 | |
| 1871, Sept 1, 2 | Bom | 95 | ... | 95 | Drawn. |
| at Poona | Poona | 159 | ... | 159 | |
| 1872, Aug 19, 20 | Bom | 201 | 103* | 304 | *For 4 wickets Bombay won by 6 wickets |
| at Poona | Poona | 87 | 216 | 303 | |
| 1873, Aug (?) | Bom | 114 | 103 | 217 | *For 2 wickets Poona won by 8 wickets. |
| at Poona | Poona | 172 | 46* | 218 | |
| 1874, Sept 21, 22 | Bom | 86 | 114 | 200 | *For 6 wickets Drawn. Poona only required to make 6 runs to win when time was called. |
| at Poona | Poona | 120 | 75 | 195 | |
| 1875, Aug 23, 24 | Bom | 221 | 6 | 227 | For 2 wickets Bombay won by 8 wickets |
| at Poona | Poona | 116 | 110 | 226 | J Spens for Bombay 101. |
| 1876, Aug 28, 29, 30, at Poona | Bom | 88 | ... | 88 | For 7 wickets. Drawn. |
| | Poona | 226 | ... | 226 | |
| 1877, Sept 17 | Bom | 143 | 227 | 370 | Bombay won |
| at Poona | Poona | 69 | 89 | 158 | by 212 runs. |
| 1879, Aug 25 | Bom | 59 | 83 | 142 | For one wicket |
| at Poona | Poona | 102 | 43 | 145 | Poona won by 9 wickets. |
| 1880, Aug 16 | Bom | 227 | ... | 227 | Bombay won by an innings and 49 runs. |
| at Poona | Poona | 87 | 91 | 178 | |
| 1881, Aug 19, 20, | Bom | 51 | 117 | 168 | Bom won by |
| at Poona | Poona | 110 | 57 | 167 | one run |
| 1882, Aug 17, 18, | Bom | 105 | 58 | 163 | Bom won by |
| at Poona | Poona | 28 | 65 | 93 | 70 runs. |
| 1883, Aug 17-18 | Bom | 76 | 111 | 187 | For 8 wickets Bombay won |
| at Poona |

## BY THE WAY.

### UNDER THE POLAR STARS.

On hearing of poor Mylius Erichsen's death in North-East Greenland, the average person is inclined to mutter to himself in the words of Geronte in Moliere's play—"Que diable allait-il faire dans cette galere?" What on earth was the attraction of that desolate land, those "thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice," inhabited only by a few Eskimos and a handful of devoted Moravian missionaries? To look for the South Pole with Shackleton or the North Pole with Peary, even to search for the North-West Passage, or study the Polar drift which makes boats and bottles turn up in all sorts of unexpected places—these diversions are more or less rather less than more, intelligible, but to exile oneself for a couple of years in order to chart a horrible country which is dark for half the year—all this seems unutterably strange. Most of the attraction, no doubt, is the joy and pride of doing pioneer work and when you reach the scene of operations the air is a good deal more exhilarating even than Margate or Brighton making endurable all manner of hardships, and palatable all manner of strange foods, which would not please if set before you in a Piccadilly restaurant in August. So Mylius Erichsen will abide in Valhalla by the side of Franklin and Henry Hudson, as one of those who "followed knowledge like a sinking star beyond the utmost bounds of human thought."

### THE FLEET AT AUCKLAND.

There is no blinking the fact that New Zealanders regard the Anglo-Japanese Alliance with feelings very different from those prevailing in the Mother Country. Determined as they are to keep their islands "white," to which end a poll tax of £100 is put upon every Japanese immigrant, they fear that with the growth of its population, its commerce, and—we may also add—of its ambition, Nippon may demand an open door into New Zealand, and that the allianee may prevent Great Britain from making an effective protest. They turn then to the United States, which is unfettered by any such considerations, and the language of their papers makes it evident that they regard the appearance of Uncle Sam's battleships in the Western Pacific as a demonstration to Japan that America is not only bent on retaining the Philippines, but sympathises with the fears and the determination of Australasia. Material help from the United States the colonists could never expect, but its moral help, should an emergency ever arise, they seem to rely upon, or at any rate to invite, by the splendid welcome extended to the fleet. It is possible their fears are unfounded. The Japanese knew they are not wanted in Australasia, and at present, at all events, they don't attempt to press in. Nor would it be good policy on their part to do so, as the Empire is by far the best customer Japan possesses, and any quarrel would seriously damage her commerce. She seems to have recognised this in the difficult negotiations with Canada over the influx of coolies into British Columbia. No Western Power could have shown itself more amenable to reason and more willing to meet the wishes or Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government, and this gives fair ground for expecting that the susceptibilities of Australasia will receive similar consideration.

### BLACK ST. PAUL'S.

A familiar sight this month is the foreigner who wanders round St. Paul's, Baedeker in hand, and marvels at many things mostly, we suspect, at its horrible blackness. Venus rose from the sea, but our metropolitan Cathedral looks as if it had risen from a coalpit, and a cold shudder runs through the frame of the self-respecting patriot as he sees the polite foreigner, allowing no suspicion of his real feelings to appear on his face, gazing upwards at this grimy object. It requires little imagination to read his inmost soul, and perceive him comparing St. Paul's with Cologne Cathedral or Notre Dame. We will not say with Chartres, for London's great house of prayer cannot, of course, compare in purity and cleanliness with a church in a little town which is nothing but a market for the sea of corn all round. Yet it is note-worthy that St. Paul's is not black in its upper portion, where the smoke from a hundred thousand chimneys drifts across it, be around its base. It may be that the process of cleansing applied to so many shop fronts would have an injurious effect on the stone of Wren's great structure; otherwise it were to be desired that the process of beautifying the interior might be stayed for a while, and that the funds devoted to that purpose might be spent on restoring the pride of London to something like its pristine comeliness.

### STOKE POGES GOLF.

It is part of the glory of great poets, Bacon and the rest, that more is meant than meets the eye. The full significance of their best lines is only revealed to the patient investigator when he can find a key to their cryptic utterances. How much Bacon's "Hamlet" and the Earl of Rutland's "Romeo and Juliet" have been enriched by this treatment all who have have studied the criticisms of Dr. Bleibtreu and others know full well. It has just become apparent that the poet Gray concealed some interesting predictions under the cloak of words that seem to the superficial observer to be most simple and bucolic. In his excursions from Cambridge to the Gog-Magog hills he clearly foresaw that golf was bound to spread from Black-heath to that desirable site among many others. With this idea still in his mind he marked the dry sandy soil surrounding Stoke Poges churchyard, and how plainly it was intended by Nature to be turned into golf links, as it is to be before next May. So in his Elegy, with a twinkle in his eye, he wrote: "How jocund did they drive their teams afield, How bowed the woods (that is the hickory shafts of their drivers) beneath their sturdy stroke." The whole subsequent description of the youth who wanders away from his kind and stretches his "listless length" beneath a tree is exactly applicable to the man who is badly off his game and has thrown his clubs into the potting shed. The great poem by this simple method of interpretation becomes transfused with prophetic light.

### MILTON'S "COMUS"—LAWES'S SONGS.

Sir Frederick Bridge is copying from the original M.S. Henry Lawes's five songs written for the first performance of Milton's "Comus" at Ludlow Castle in 1634, and hopes to publish them before the Milton tercentenary celebration in London in December. At Cambridge a short time ago, when "Comus" was put upon the stage, only one of these songs was sung, though another was played by the orchestra. Should the Masque be given at the coming celebration it is highly probable that Sir Frederick's edition of the songs will be used, as many versions of Lawes's compositions are incorrect. The MS. to which Sir Frederick has had access is, and has been for 160 years, in possession of the Cooper-Smith family, the representative of which, the Rev. Dr. Cooper-Smith, lent it to the recent exhibition at Christ's College where Milton studied.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

BROWN CORDUROY HATS.

Every woman owns to some curiosity concerning millinery at the present moment writes our Lady correspondant. There are glints of light thrown here and there on the subjcet of the new styles, like the turn of the flashlight, and wherever they appear they exhibit the same tendency towards the large model, with its spreading brim of almost exaggerated proportions. Conversational topics turn by a natural process of evolution at this time of the year on the subject of the table d'hote headgear for Aix and Kissengen, while the woman to whom the breath of the moors is the elixir of life, and who means business with a gun on and after the 12th, has her own dreams concerning shooting headgear which will assume less unsubstantial form when the time comes round. Among the smartest models for the autumn season are shooting hats which combine comfort with what is undeniably smart and up to date. A model of brown corduroy, with a dome-shaped crown—suggestive of a modified solar topee—and a wide-stitched brim turned down a little at the edge, which gives its full modicum of shade, is encircled with a wide ribbon, the soft shades of which are woven one into the other almost after the fashion of a heather mixture, while a shaded brown wing on the left side gives the finishing touch. There are, besides, huge felt hats trimmed with tartan scarves the colour of the wearer's clan, which are designed for the Scotch season, with its attendant house-parties. In cases where the tartan is a subdued one and the colours are not of the birdscaring description which calls forth a protest from the shooting party, nothing is smarter or more effective as an accompaniment to the rough Harris costume for the sportswoman herself.

MOTOR HATS.

The question of the close bonnet for the motorists has always its "cons" as well as its "pros," and many people maintain that, provided the hat is properly fitted to the head, the wide brim which gives a restful shade to the eyes is by no means to be put on the Index, while one lady has put her theory into practice by means of a very becoming wide-brimmed hat of cool brown batiste or in mole colour and other shades, which is simply encircled with a velvet band, while the crepe-de-chine motor veil which is independent of pins, and when lose falls below the waist, is fashioned all in one piece, half of which is run through with a ribbon and tied under the chin in front, while another ribbon is threaded through the other half and tied behind. When the prosaic intervals of lunch means the readjustment of the veil, the only matter to be attended to is the untying of the front portion, which is thrown back and fastened neatly round the brim. Another pretty fancy is the motor hat of stitched tussore curled up slightly in front, and simply trimmed with one jet-black wing laid flat across the front of the brim.

THE DERNIER CRI.

Nothing is newer in the realm of headgear for the foreign lads than a gargantuan model which is designed of thick black poplin of almost the consistency of corduroy, smoothly basted over the hat without a single seam, and encircled with the narrowest silk garter, which in nowise detracts from the effect of the giant cluster of black plumes and ospreys which rear themselves on the left side. This particular fancy for covering the hat with coarse poplin or Ottoman silk in lieu of santin represents the very last cry in the Paris ateliers, although it is still a long way from acting the part of the cuckoo in the fable and ousting the satin model from the modistic field. Travelling hats of chestnut-coloured straw with tall crowns encirceled with folds of black taffetas, and a huge taffetas, bow on one side, have likewise a special claim to attention, and have proved very successful in these showrooms, the cult of the travelling hat being, in fact practically inexaustible, and invariably carrid out with a view to what is thought suitable and seasonable in this connection.

COSTUME DELAYS A LINER.

The new Directoire costume, says the "Daily Express," delayed the liner Oceanic, at New York for ten minutes past her sailing time, and incidentally was the cause of an unexpected sensation at the White Star dock. A woman, wearing one of the new "sheath" dresses, with grey stockings, drove to the Oceanic to bid some friends farewell. When the stevedores saw the daring costume they immediately stopped work and gazed open-mouthed, as though fascinated, at the woman. Despite the entreaties and threats of the officers they would not resume their duties as long as the new costume remained in sight. Their embarrassing interest greatly agitated the wearer, who was finally escorted weeping to her carriage by a policeman.

## TURKEY'S MAGNA CARTA.

### Remarkable Fraternising of Moslems and Christians.

A "Times" correspondent at Beirut describes the reception of the new regime in the concluding days of July. The celebrations were on the lines which are now familiar to the English public; but we extract the following passages which describe the sudden growth of cordial relations between Moslems and Christians:—

Only five years ago the city of Beirut was given over to mob violence, in which the desperadoes of the Moslem community gained the upper hand, and between 30,000 to 40,000 Christians fled for their lives to places outside the city. Nothing but the timely presence of three American war-vessels prevented a terrible massacre. Hence the most impressive feature of the present demonstration was the vehemency, the continued reiteration of the sentiment of brotherhood of Moslem and Christian, who were to live together in peace in this new era.

No such utterances were ever heard before in Turkish history. Any one predicting such a possibility a month ago would have been treated as a visionary. But here were 100 turbaned Moslem speakers ringing the changes on this theme until we seemed like those standing in a dream.

One venerable sheikh with green turban, flowing robes, and a stentorian voice, told how forty years ago the Moslem and Christian mothers used to nurse each other's children, and the young men call each other brethren. Then came the awful bitterness of the present regime, which had fomented fanaticism, hatred, and bloodshed. But that was now past, and in the future they were again to live together as brethren. Again and again the Moslem speakers gave the salution, "Es-solaam alaikum ya akhwy" ("Peace be upon you O brethren"), which had been withheld from the Christians for so many years except by all but the most liberal and enlightened Moslems.

At one place in the streets was a large inscription which expressed the new spirit in a verse from the Koran side by side with a verse from the Bible—"The beginning is from God, victory is near"; "The fear of the Lord is beginning of wisdom." Then came a sentiment perhaps never written before in public—"Long live the Moslem Christian brotherhood," and below it "Long live liberty." It was almost impossible to believe our ears and our eyes.

Then at many places and many times during the day, when the people caught sight of a Christian priest and turbaned Moslem in proximity to each other, they were pushed into each other's arms and made to kiss each other.

## SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

WALLACE ON DARWINISM.

In the current number of the "Contemporary Review" Dr. A. R. Wallace gives an interesting and characteristic account of the present position of Darwinism. "The general public," he writes, "are being told to-day that Darwinism is played out." In his able article Dr. Wallace endeavours to prove that Darwin's theory of natural selection still offers a more compete and satisfactory explanation of the facts of nature than any of the rival theories by which it has been thought by many to have been superseded.

RIVAL THEORIES.

These rival theories according to Wallace are three in number, the Neo-Lamarckian, the Mutation, and the Mendelian theories. These are weighed carefully in the balance and found wanting as complete explanations of the facts. And when they fail it is pointed out, Darwinism explains the facts in a satisfactory way. Neo-Lamarckism, a revival of the older views of Lamarck by American biologists, rests on the assumption of the transmission of acquired characters. And, so Dr. Wallace asserts, "not one satisfactory case of such inheritance has ever been proved."

THE MUTATION THEORY.

The second theory is that of Dr. Hugo de Vries of Amsterdam, expounded by him in his "Die Mutations Theorie," published in 1901. This theory is founded on certain variations in the familiar evening primrose of our gardens (Oenothera Lamarckiana). This plant has run wild in Holland, and has given rise to individuals so different that they appear to be new species. It is claimed that they are new species. Such "mutations" come true to seed, and the theory maintains that all apecies have thus arisen per saltum rather than by the slow process of natural selection expounded by Darwin and Wallace.

"REFUSE MATERIALS."

Dr. Wallace maintains that such variations are "the refuse materials of nature's workshop, as proved by the fact that none of them ever maintain themselves in a state of nature." To have a large number of such "mutations" would handicap a species, and it would therefore, be weeded out by natural selection. Those which had the fewest would be the best adapted to produce new species when need for adaptation to new conditions arose. It is absolutely denied that such mutations have had any part in the process of organic evolution.

MENDEL'S LAW NO EXPLANATION.

The Mendelian theory is founded on the work of Mendel published in 1866 and revised in 1900. Dr. Wallace shows by quotation that Mendel's law was clearly brought out by Darwin in 1868. After an interesting and lucid exposition of Mendel's laws the conclusion is reached that these "curious phenomena" have nothing to do with the origin of species.

FORCE OF DR. WALLACE'S ARGUMENT.

On the whole, however, Dr. Wallace's argument is a negative one. Having shown that Neo-Lamarckism, Mutationism, and Mendelism all fail, he concludes that therefore Darwinism must be the real explanation. Such a conclusion, however, rests on the assumption that one of the four is necessarily true. The possibility that the true modus operandi of evolution may remain to be discovered, and is perhaps undiscoverable, is lost sight of. And it is probable that the advocates of the rival theories could put the case as convincingly against Darwinism proper as Dr. Wallace has put it against their views.

STRANGE FACTS IN EGG DEVELOPMENT.

An interesting summing-up of some of the more important results of recent work on the development of the egg is given by C. R. Stockard in the "Scientific American." It is found in the case of certain animals that if the two parts of the first division of the egg, which would normally give rise to one, be kept apart two embryos, each half the ordinary size, are produced. If the egg cell has further divided into four, then similar treatment results in the production of four, each a quarter the normal size. Continuing the process, it has been found possible in the case of the jelly-fish to produce 16 embryos from one egg. In some cases the eggs may be cut in two before natural division occurs, and the parts will still develop.

TO MAKE MONSTERS.

Monsters of the nature of Siamese twins can be readily produced in the case of frogs, salamanders, sea-urchins, &c., by keeping the two first divisions slightly apart. It is believed that what are known as identical twins are due to the spontaneous splitting up of the egg-cell. In the case of certain worms and sea-snails, the dividing of the egg produces different results. Thus one part will develop into a head without a body, and another into a headless body. Very remarkable is the fact that the developing eye, for example, can be taken out of its normal position in the egg and placed elsewhere. In this way a frog has been provided with an eye at the back of its head.

THE ORIGINAL CANARY GREEN.

In a recent report of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, is a paper on canaries by C. B. Davenport. According to the writer, the original canary was green. The yellow variety originated two hundred years ago as a sport. A suppression of the black element in the original colouring is the cause of the yellow. It is the former presence of this black pigment which causes the mottling when varieties are crossed. Mr. Davanport finds all the observed results as to colour and crest in accordance with Mendel's laws.

THE GAS PRODUCER AND LOW-GRADE FUELS.

In a recent letter of the Secretary of the Interior te the Senate, transmitting the results of investigations by the government of the fuels of the United States, certain important facts relating to tests made with low-grade fuels in gas producers are related, which have an important bearing upon the question of the conservation of the mineral resources of the country. The report says that the tests have shown that many fuels of such low grade as to be practically valueless for steam furnace purposes, including slack coal, bone coal, and lignite, may be economically converted into producer gas, and may thus genarate sufficient power to render them of high commercial value. Coal as high as 45 per cent. ash, and lignites and peats high in moisture, have been successfully converted into producer gas, which has been used in operating gas engines. It has been estimated that on an average there was developed from each coal tested in the gas producer plant two and one-half times the power developed when used in the ordinary steam boiler plant, and that relative efficiencies will probably hold good for the average plant of moderate power capacity, though this ratio may be greatly reduced in large steam plants of most modern type. It was found that the low-grade lignites of North Dakota developed as much power when converted into producer gas as did the best West Virginia bituminous coals when utilized under the steam boiler. In this way lignite beds underlying from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 acress of public lands, supposed to have little or no commercial value, are shown to have a large value for power development. This is of importance to the West and makes possible a great industrial development there.


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Exactly like illustration.

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PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

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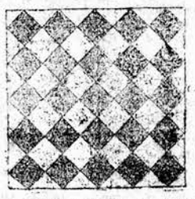
Fac-Simile of the package.



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ESTABLISHED SINCE 1878.

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Best *English* white glazed Tiles at specially low rates:

B.G.
"APENTA"
Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.
*Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.*

*THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.*

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, and on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose can be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their phenomenal sale. At all Chemists and Stores or post free from
E. MARTIN, Paris. Chemist. SOUTH LAMBETH 1868.

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An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, formed by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Is specially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

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A HOSPITAL NURSE

Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

Cured Outright.

A Hospital Nurse writes:—"On several occasions I have derived great benefit from taking Phosferine. The last time after nursing a near relation through a long and trying illness, I was thoroughly exhausted and run down, and the slightest exertion made me painfully tired, but even one bottle of Phosferine worked wonders, the distressing symptoms disappeared, and I can now walk miles without experiencing any feeling of fatigue or weakness. In other respects I have found Phosferine an excellent tonic and restorative for overwrought nerves, and in any derangement of the nervous system it is a remedy that I can confidently rely upon to fulfil all that it claims to accomplish. Particularly for the long hours and careful attention that I must necessarily devote to my cases, the best preparation is a course of Phosferine, as in this way I obtain sufficient energy to carry out the most exacting work without feeling any ill effects."—April 29, 1908. (Name and address on request).

PHOSFERINE
The Greatest of all Tonics.
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

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| Nervous Debility | Neuralgia | Lassitude | Brain-Fag |
| Influenza | Premature Decay | Exhaustion | Rheumatism |
| Indigestion | Backache | Stomach Disorders | Headache |
| Sleeplessness | Mental Exhaustion | Faintness | Hysteria |

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands
To the Royal Family
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And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.
Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/½ size.

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A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

*Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.*

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
DIET is most important to all. To live we must eat—so study your dietary.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
HORLICK'S is a well-balanced and self-contained food of the highest possible form of nourishment—is easily digested and quickly assimilated—invigorates the strong—strengthens and builds up the weak. The best breakfast and supper beverage—can be taken hot or cold.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
*Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.*
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.*
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
*Each bottle of genuine* VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
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A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

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| SCROFULA, | BAD LEGS, |
| SCURVY | BLOTCHES, |
| ECZEMA | SPOTS, |
| BLOOD POISON, | BLACKHEADS |
| ULCERS, | PIMPLES, |
| SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, | AND SORES OF ALL KINDS |

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.
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ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
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'PAISLEY' FLOUR'
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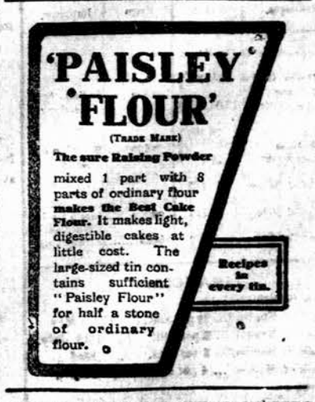
The sure Raising Powder
mixed 1 part with 8 parts of ordinary flour makes the Best Cake Flour. It makes light, digestible cakes at little cost. The large-sized tin contains sufficient "Paisley Flour" for half a stone of ordinary flour.

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# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.] [BOMBAY, AUGUST 29.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols ... | 86 3/8 | | 1/16 |
| do. Rentes ... | 96 1/2 | un | chgd 5/16 |
| 3½ do. Sterling Loan ... | 100 | un | chgd 1/8 |
| 3½ do. Govt. Securities... | 63 5/16 | un | chgd 1/8 |
| *Bar Silver in London ... | 23 11/16 | | 1/8 |
| do. do. 2 months' hence | 23 11/16 | | 1/8 |
| do. in New York ... | 51 1/4 | | 1/4 |
| Exchange on London at Paris... | 25·13 1/2 | un | chgd |
| do. do. do. Berlin.... | 20·40 3/4 | un | chgd |
| do. do. do. New York. | 4·85 7/8 | un | chgd |
| Discount Bank of England Rate | 2 1/2 | since | 28th May |
| do Short London Bills | | | |
| 3 months' sight. | 1 1/2 | un | chgd |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight... | 2 1/2 | un | chgd |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 2 1/8 | un | chgd |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 2 7/8 | un | chgd |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans ... | 3/4 | un | chgd |
| do. 7 day Market Loans... | 1 | un | chgd |

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1/3 3/4 unchgd.

**Mail :—**
The Bombay Mails of 15th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/10 1/4 unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet but steady.

### SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

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|---|---|---|
| Silver to Bombay... ... ... | £ | 140,000 |
| Gold to Bombay... ... ... | £ | 50,000 |

### COTTON.

**Liverpool :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Spots ... ... ... | ... unchanged. |
| Futures ... ... ... | ... Steady. |
| East Indian ... ... | ... Dull. |
| Manchester ... ... | ... Dull. |
| Total Sales ... ... | ... 2,000 bales. |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export ... | 300 " |
| Imports ... ... ... | 6,000 " |
| Mid-Americans ... ... | ...5·26+02 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... | 7 7/16 unchgd |

**Future Delivery Prices :—**

| A.-S. | S.-O. | O.-N. | N.-D. | D.-J. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4·88 | 4·72 | 4·68 | 4·64 | 4·63 |
| +04 | —02 | —02 | —03 | —03 |
| J.-F. | F.-M. | Mar-Apl. | Apl-May. | |
| 4·63 | 4·64 | 4·68 | 4·67 | |
| —02 | —03 | —03 | —03 | |

**New York :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... | 13,000 Bales. |
| Do. do. last year ... ... | 5.000 " |
| Exports to Great Britain ... ... | 1,000 " |
| Do to Continent ... ... | 3,000 " |
| Spot Cotton—Mutilated. | |
| Futures—Month of Oct. 8·51—02 | (First tone mutilated) Declined owing to slack spot demand. |
| Do. Dec. mutilated | |

**New Orleans :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot Cotton—9 1/4—1/8 | |
| Futures—Month of Oct. | 8·52+01 |
| Do. do. Dec. | 8·46—01 |
| Closing Tone of Futures— | |
| Cotton Stock in London... ... ... | 9,690 Bales. |
| Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports... | 70.000 " |
| Do. Exports to Great Britain ... | 15,000 " |
| Do. do. to France and Continent ... | 35,000 " |
| Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ... | 174,000 " |
| Do. do. at Interior Ports ... | 114,000 " |
| Week's Exports to Japan ... | Nil |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine Broach ... ... ... | d. 4 29/32 |
| F. G. Broach ... ... | d. 4 31/32 |
| Good Broach ... ... | d. 4 31/32 |
| Fine Bhownagger ... ... | d. 4 31/32 |
| F. G. Bhownagger ... ... | d. 4 32/32 |
| Good Bhownagger ... ... | d. 4 1/32 |
| Fine Oomras ... ... ... | d. 4 30/32 |
| F. G. Oomras ... ... ... | d. 4 30/32 |
| Good Oomras ... ... ... | d. 4 31/32 |
| Good M. G. Oomras ... ... | d. 4 1/32 |
| Fine M. G. Oomras ... ... | d. 4 30/32 |
| Fine Bengals ... ... ... | d. 3 31/32 |
| F. G. Bengals ... ... ... | d. 3 30/32 |
| Good Bengals ... ... ... | d. 3 31/32 |
| Fine M. G. Bhownagger ... | d. 4 32/32 |
| Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—3 31/32d. | |
| F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—4 5/32d. nominal. | |
| Month—September. | |
| Fair Red Cocanadas—C. I. F.—3 1/16d. | |
| Coconadas Ginned—C.I.F.—3 1/16d. | |
| Good Khandeish ... ... | d. 4 1/32 |
| F. G. Khandeish ... ... | d. 4 1/32 |

### WHEAT.

Bombay, Club No. 1 per 492 lbs. ex-ship 39/4 Apl.-May —London—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet but Steady.

### SEEDS.

**Rapeseed :—**
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship. 54 5-8 Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk—Done—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 54—Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Dull.
**Linseed :—**
Tone of Linseed—Quiet but Steady.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Coffee :—**
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—6 1/8 unchgd.
**Rubber :—**
Para Rubber, 4s. Sellers.
Arrivals :—"Lindan Hall."

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [29TH AUGUST, 1908.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 4 Boxes Gold Bullions. | 2,68,800 | London ... | Indian Specie Bank. |
| 718 Bar Silver ... | 12,68,611 | | |
| 1 Box Gold Bullions. | 76,800 | London ... | Hongkong Bank. |
| 41 Bars Silver ... | 74,016 | | |
| 1 Parcel Silver. | 127 | | |
| 1 Parcel Silver.. | 114 | London ... | Comptoir National. |
| 2 Bundles Re.... | 3,200 | Aden ..... | G Deepchand. |

### FINANCIAL.

**Bank Rates :—**
Bank of England... 3½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. " 16th July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. " 22nd "
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. " 14th "

**Money :—**
Borrowers for two months at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum.

**Exchange :—**
To-day being mail day there has not been much fresh business offering. All Banks are willing to sell T. T. at 1s. 3 7-8d. and demand Bank bills have been obtainable at 1s. 3 29-32d. at which there has only been a small enquiry. Most Banks refuse to buy Credits under 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight, although a few bills were placed for the mail at 1s. 4 1-32d. Far Eastern rates are easier following the silver market.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London ... | 1s. 3 31/32d. |
| Demand Draft ... | 1s. 3 29/32d. |
| Credits—3 months' sight.. ... | 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16 |
| Do. 6 months' sight— ... | 1s. 4 3-16 |
| Do 2 months' sight—Francs | 168 1/4 |
| Do 3 months' sight—Marks | 127 |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight... | 132 |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight ... | 152 |
| Shanghai— 30 days' sight ... | 175 |

**Government Paper :—**
The market opened quiet at 95 7-16 for cash and first settlement and 95 3-8 for the second account. A moderate business has been done in anticipation of the settlement but the tendency has been weak and at the close there are sellers at the opening quotations. Calcutta rates are advised as 95 7-16 ready and 95 3-8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash ... ... ... | .. Rs. 95 7/16 |
| 1st Settlement ... ... ... | " 95 7 |
| 2nd Settlement ... ... ... | " 95 6 |

**Bullion :—**
On Friday Bar Silver in London fell 1-8 to 23 11-16 for cash and two months' delivery and New York is 1-4 down at 51 1-4. Locally the tendency has been weak the ready market closing at 60 9-16 ex-duty. Forward quotations are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 6 | 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 4 | 0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 2 | 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| Silver ex Duty—Ready ... | 60 | 9 | 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement ... | 60 | 7 | 0 |
| Ditto 2nd Settlement | 60 | 6 | 9 |

### COTTON.

**Market Report :—**
This morning our market opened quiet with prices unchanged to Re. 1 lower than our yesterday's closing rates. There is not much doing in New Crop ; exporters are sellers rather than buyers. Closing quotations are as under.

The rooms at Colaba were closed this afternoon and only a small business was reported in ready cotton. Rates are rather easier, and there is some pressure to sell.

QUOTATIONS :—

| | Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... | 231 | March-09 |
| Good M. G. Broach ... | 225 1/2 | " |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ... | 209 | Jan-09 |
| Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ... | 201 | " |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ... | 192/3 | " |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti... ... ... | 192/3 | " |
| Fine M. G. Muttia ... ... ... | 186/7 | " |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... ... | 183 | " |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... ... | 183 | " |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... ... | 177-8 | " |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals ... | 166 1-2 | " |

**Liverpool Opener :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... ... ... | Steady. |
| Estimated Sales ... ... | 2,000 bales. |
| Total Imports ... ... | 2,000 " |

**Future Delivery Prices :—**

| Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4·83 | 4·67 | 4·63 | 4·60 |
| —05 | —05 | —05 | —04 |
| Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-March | Mar-Apl. | Apl.-May. |
| 4·60 | 4·59 | 4·60 | 4·62 | 4·63 |
| —03 | —04 | —04 | —04 | —04 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Linseed :—**
The market is easier with only a small business passing.

We quote :—
Ready ... ... ... Rs. 8 5 0 B. T.

**Rapeseed :—**
The market is quiet and prices are almost unchanged.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready Brown Cawnpore | ...Rs. 8 4 0 B, T |
| " Yellow Gujerat | ... " 9 8 0 |
| " Yellow Cawnpore | ... " 9 4 0 |

**Poppyseed :—**
Ready ... ... ...Rs. 9 15 0 B. T.
Tone—Easier.

**Castorseed :—**
Ready ... ... ...Rs. 30 0 0
New Crop ... ... ...Rs. 28 0 0
Tone.—Quiet.

**Cottonseed :—**
Ready ... ... ...Rs. 25 8 0
Tone.—Quiet but steady.

**Mowraseed :—**
Ready ... ... ...Rs. 5 15 0 B. T.
Tone—Steady.

**Wheat :—**
White Delhi, April-May ... " 5 6 6 R. T.
White Pessi 85 per cent ... " 5 7 0
Tone.—Quiet but steady.

### THE SHARE MARKET.

**Banks :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay ... ... ... | 1,455 |
| India ... ... ... ... | 63 1-4 |
| Indian Specie Bank ... ... | 53 1-2 |

**Mills :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| David ... ... ... ... | 358 1-4 |
| Kohinoor ... ... ... | 723 1-2 X. D. |
| Manockji Petit ... ... | 3.225 |
| Textile ... ... ... ... | 1,145 X. D. |
| New Great Eastern ... ... | 207 1-2 |

**Presses :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| New Mofussil ... ... ... | 655 |
| Volkart's United ... ... | 1,049 |

**Miscellaneous :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown & Co. ... | 312 1-2 |
| Badham Pile & Co ... ... | 126 |
| Bombay Flour Mill ... ... | 885 |
| Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary | 335 |
| Central India Mining ... ... | 325 |
| Colaba Land and Mill... ... | 1,112 1-2 |
| Marcks & Co.... ... ... | 130 |
| Treacher & Co ... ... | 620 |

**Railways :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad-Printej ... ... | 565 |
| Amritsar-Patti ... ... | 114 |
| Tapti-Valley ... ... ... | 420 |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... | 367 | bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... | 5.558 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 1,483 | " |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 304 | " |
| Gingellyseed ... ... | 251 | " |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 1,068 | " |
| Groundnuts ... ... | 161 | " |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 1,069 | " |
| Rice ... ... ... | 2,168 | " |
| Myrabollams ... ... | 708 | " |
| Cottonseed... ... ... | 3,743 | " |
| Mowraseed... ... ... | 3,348 | " |
| Gram ... ... ... | 197 | " |
| Jowar ... ... ... | 67 | " |
| Maize ... ... ... | nil | |

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.] [BOMBAY, AUGUST 30.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols ... | 86 1-2 | | 1-8 |
| 3 do. Rentes ... | 96 3-4 | 1-4 | |
| 3½ do. Sterling Loan ... | 100 1-4 | 1-4 | |
| 3½ do. Govt. Securities... | 63 1-4 | | 1/16 |
| *Bar Silver in London ... | 23 5-8 | | 1-16 |
| Do. do. 2 months' hence | 23 11-16 | un | chgd 1-8 |
| Do. in New York ... | 51 1-8 | | 1-8 |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25·12 1-2 | | ·01 |
| Do. do. do. Berlin | 20·41 | 1-4 | |
| Do. do. do. New York | 4·85 3/4 | | 1-8 |
| Discount Bank of England Rate | 2 1/2 | since | 28 May |
| Discount Short London Bills. | | | |
| 3 months' sight ... | 1 1-2 | un | chgd |
| Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ... | 2 1-2 | | |
| Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 2 1-8 | | |
| Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 2 7-8 | | |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans ... | 3/4 | | |
| Do. 7-day Market Loans ... | 1 | | |

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ... 1s. 3 3-4d.
Bar Gold 77-10 1-4 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver—Steady.

### COTTON.

**Liverpool :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Spots ... ... | Steady with limited demand. |
| Futures ... ... ... | Steady. |
| East Indian ... ... | Quiet. |
| Manchester ... ... ... | Dull. |
| Total Sales ... ... ... | 3,000 Bales. |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export. | 200 " |
| Imports ... ... ... ... | 2.000 " |
| Mid-Americans ... ... ... | 5·44+19 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... | 7 7/16 unchgd |

**Future Delivery Prices :—**

| A.-S. | S.-O. | O.-N. | N.-D. | D.-J. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4·89 | 4·70 | 4·66 | 4·63 | 4·61 |
| +01 | —02 | —02 | —01 | —02 |
| Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-April | Apl.-May. | |
| 4·61 | 4·63 | 4·64 | 4·65 | |
| —02 | —01 | —02 | —02 | |

**New York—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports... ... | ...12.000 bales. |
| Do. do. last year. ... | ... 4,600 " |
| Exports to Great Britain. ... | ... ... |
| Do. to Continent... ... | ... 2.000 " |
| * Spot Cotton—9·50 unchgd. | |
| Futures—Month of Oct. 8·55+04 | Advanced on favourable cables and on limited offerings. |
| Do. do. Dec. 8·47+06 | |

**New Orleans:—**
Spot Cotton—9 1-8—1-8
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·55+03.
Do. do. Dec. 8·51+05.
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.
Cotton Total *Visible Supply* ... 1,280,000 Bales.
" " " East Indian 153,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total | Week's Sales | 18,000 Bales |
| " | Sold on Speculation | ... |
| " | Sold for Exportation | 1,000 " |
| " | Amounts forwarded to Consumers | 34.000 " |
| " | Actual Exports | 7,000 " |
| " | Week's Imports | 25,000 " |
| " | Stock | 382,000 " |
| Surat's | Week's Sales | 100 " |
| " | Sold on Speculation | ... |
| " | Sold for Exportation | ... |
| " | Amounts forwarded to Consumers | 700 " |
| " | Actual Exports | 1,600 " |
| " | Week's Imports | 2,000 " |
| " | Stocks | 14,000 " |
| Afloat | Americas | 20,000 " |
| " | Indian | 6,000 " |

### WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi C. I. F.—39 1-4 Oct.-Nov.—Hull—Sellers.

### SEEDS.

**Rapeseed :—**
Yellow Gujarat per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 54 3/4 August-Sept.—Dunkirk—Sellers.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Coffee :—**
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/8 unchgd.
**Rubber :—**
Para Rubber 4s. —Buyers.

## THE MADRAS MARKET.

### Banks.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Madras... ... ... | ... 1,135 |
| Bangalore Bank... ... ... | *Sellers* 120 |

### Mills and Presses.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk... | 100 |
| Do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910 | *Sellers* 1.000 |
| Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan.July... ... | 106 |
| Do. do. do. 31st Dec. ... | 1.050 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ... | 1,000 |
| Carnatic ... ... | *Buyers c.d.*... 525 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913 ... ... | 1.000 |
| Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares... | *Seller* 150 |
| Do. do ... B. Shares (25 paid)... | *Buyers* 38 |
| Coral ... ... ... | 170 |
| Jamalamudugu Press ... ... | 400 |
| Madras United S. W. & M. ... | 2,800 |
| Madura ... ... ... | 156 |
| Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ... | *nom.* 200 |
| Tadpatri Press (Ord.) ... ... | 550 |
| Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ... | 104 |
| Tinnevelly ... ... ... | 500 |
| Tirupur Press ... ... ... | 450 |

### Miscellaneous.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref. | *Buyers* 50 |
| Burma Investment's ... ... | ... 14 |
| Burmah Oil Coy. ... ... | ... Rs. 6/. |
| Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911) | *Seller* 100 |
| Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918) | *Seller* 96 |
| Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.) | ...*Sellers.* |
| Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913) ... | 950 |
| Ditto ditto (1909) ... | 1.000 |
| E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ... | Rs. 6/. |
| Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ... | *Sellers* £100 |
| Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ... | *Sellers* 15s. |
| East Indian Tea & Produce... ... | 20/. |
| Indian Aluminium ... ... | *Sellers* 20 |
| Indian Cycleand Engineering 7 per cent. Deb. | 90 |
| Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ... | *Sellers* 180 |
| Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. | *Sellers* 90 |
| McDowell and Co. (Ord.) ... ... | *Seller* 150 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref .. | *Sellers* 97 |
| Madras Electric Tramways ... | ...*nom.* £1 |
| Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs | £97 |
| Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ... | 12s. 6d. |
| Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures... | 98 |
| Massey and Co. (Ord.) ... ... | 125 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. | 103 |
| Mysore Chromium ... ... ... | *nom.* |
| New Mysore Manganese ... ... | 18s. |
| Oakes and Co. (Ord.) ... ... | 180 |
| Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910... | *Seller* 100 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. | *Seller* 97-8 |
| Setacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs. | *Buyers* 100 |
| Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ... | 11-8 |
| Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)... ... | 55 |
| Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent. ... ... | £100 |
| Ramgoon Oil ... ... ... | 78 |
| Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds | £ 100 |
| Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.) ... ... | 130. |
| Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. | *Sellers* 105 |
| South Indian Railway Debentures ... ... | £122 |
| Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)... ... | £101 |
| Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ... | 50 |
| Shell Transport and Trading Company | xd. 45/. |
| Do. 5 per cent. Preference | 4 6/. |
| Shimoga Manganese ... ... | *Sellers* 150 |
| Spencer and Co. (Ord.) ... ... | *Buyers* 130 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. | 100 |
| Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ... | 80 |
| United Coffee Growers ... ... | 90 |
| Vishnugoor Mining ... ... ... | 3 |

## INDIAN GOLD MINES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anantapur Gold, fully paid ... | ...18s. 9d. |
| Balaghat, fully paid ... ... | ... 5s. |
| Do. 10 o/o Preference, fully paid | ...14s. 3d. |
| Burma Ruby Mines ... ... | ... 3s. |
| Champion Reef, fully paid ... | ... 6s. 6d. |
| Deccan Goldfield Develop. (16s. paid) | ... 3d. |
| Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ... | ... 4s. |
| Dharwar Reefs (15s. 6d. paid) ... | ... 2s. 6d. |
| Glenrock ... ... ... | ... 3d. |
| Goldfields of Dharwar ... ... | ... 3s. 3d. |
| Goldfields of Mysore (16s. paid) ... | ... 1s. 6d. |
| Hesur Gold Mines (18s. 4d. paid) ... | ... 1s. 6d. |
| Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ... | ... 20s. |
| Hyderabad (Deccan) ... ... | ... 40s. |
| Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid) | ... 1s. 4d. |
| Kempinkote (New), fully paid ... | ... 3d. |
| Mysore Gold, fully paid ... ... | ...83s. 9d. |
| Mysore Reefs (Ord.) ... ... | ... 6d. |
| Mysore West (19s. paid)... ... | ... 6d. |
| Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid) ... | ... 6d. |
| Nanjungod, fully paid ... ... | *Seller* Rs. 7-8. |
| Nundydroog, fully paid ... ... | ...24s. 6d. |
| Oeregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ... | ...13s. 3d. |
| Oeregum Preference, fully paid ... | ... 20s. |
| Sangli, 15s. paid ... ... | ... 1s. 6d. |
| Shimoga Goldfield... ... | *Sellers* Rs. 4 |
| Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ... | *Nom.* |

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

The Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have issued the following eighty-sixth report for the half-year ending 30th June.

The net profits for that period, including dols. 2,600,387·35, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to dols. 5,403,917·67.

The Directors recommend the transfer of dols. 500,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of the silver reserve fund, which fund will then stand at dols. 14,000,000.

They also recommend writing off Bank Premises Account the sum of dols. 250,000.

After making these transfers and deducting remuneration to Directors there remains for appropriation dols. 4,638,917·67, out of which the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of two pounds sterling per share, viz : £240,000—which at 1/9 7-8, the rate of the day, will absorb dols. 2,633,142.86.

The balance dols. 2,005,774.81 to be carried to new profit and loss account.

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Amount | Paid-up | Last Half-yearly Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay ... | 500 | 500 | 12 p. c. | 1,445 |
| Bank of India..... | 100 | 50 | 5 " | 63½ |
| Bank of Bengal ..... | 500 | 500 | 12 " | 1,500 |
| Bank of Madras ..... | 500 | 500 | 10 " | 1,120 |
| Commercial Bank of India ..... | P. 100 | 100 | 6 " | 62½ |
| | O. 50 | 50 | 1½ " | 18 |
| Specie Bank ..... | 100 | 50 | 5 " | 53 |
| Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld..... | 100 | 100 | 14 " | 247 |
| Panjab National Bk. | 100 | 30 p.c. | 9 " | 120 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | |
| Chartered Bank..... | £20 | £20 | 13 " | £52 |
| Mercantile ..... | £25 | £12½ | 6 " | £18¾ |
| | £25 | £12-10 | 6 " | £17½ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor... | £25 | £25 | £1-15s. | xd £75¼ old issue new issue |
| National Bk of India | £25 | £12½ | 12 p. c. | 670 |

### MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | | Last Half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown and Co ..... | 100 | 100 | | xd 312 |
| All India United Insurance, Co, Ld... | 100 | 20 | ¾ | 15 |
| Back Bay Bath..... | 50 | 50 | 6 | 40 |
| Badham Pile ..... | 100 | 100 | yr. 10 | 126 |
| Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ... | 2,500 | 2,500 | 330 | xd 10800 |
| Bombay Burma New Issue..... | 625 | 625 | 82½ | xd 2700 |
| Bombay Electric ... | P. £10 | 10 | p. c. 6 | 159 |
| Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ..... | O. £10 | £10 | Nill. | 139 |
| Bombay Ice Mfr.... | 100 | 100 | Nill. | 28 |
| Bombay Flour Mill... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 885 |
| Bombay Land and Building ..... | 500 | 500 | p. c. 5 | 500 |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Company... | O. 250 | 250 | p. c. 6 | 335 |
| | P. 250 | 250 | p. c. 6 | 277½ |
| Central India Mining Co., Limited ..... | 100 | 100 | yr. 50 | xd. 340 |
| Delhi Flour..... | 200 | 200 | 18 | 152 |
| Empire of India Life Assurance ..... | 500 | 50 | yr p.c. 17 | 135 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..... | 100 | 10 | 1½ | 20 |
| John Roberts and Co | 100 | 100 | divd 10 | 195 |
| Kemp and Co ..... | 200 | 175 | yr. 14 | xd. 205 |
| Khurrachee Landing.. | 200 | 75 | 12 | 120 |
| Marcks and Co..... | 100 | 100 | 10 | 130 |
| Napier Hotel Co..... | 100 | 100 | il. | 25 |
| Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ..... | 200 | 50 | p.c. 18½ | 190 |
| The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ..... | 100 | 30 | ... | 33 |
| Phillips and Co ..... | 40 | 40 | p.c. 10 | 54 |
| Port Canning Co..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 27 | 460 |
| Shivrajpur ..... | A. 10 | 10 | p.c. 25 | 38 |
| Syndicate ..... | B. 10 | 10 | Nil. | 30 |
| Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company..... | 100 | 100 | 8 | 80 |
| Soundy and Co ..... | 100 | 100 | Nil. | nom 20 |
| Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited..... | O. 75 | £ 15 | ... | div. 12 |
| | D. 30 | 30 | ... | 51 |
| | P. 250 | 30 | ... | |
| Thacker and Co ..... | 100 | 100 | p.c. 30 | xd 260 |
| Telephone Company. | 25 | 25 | yr. 14 | xd 34 |
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| Brijal's Cawnpore ... | 200 | 200 | 20 | 200 |
| Broach City ..... | 200 | 200 | 16 | 235 |
| Fort..... | 475 | 475 | 22½ | 270 |
| French..... | 500 | 500 | 35 | xd 510 |
| Godavery Valley ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,200 |
| Harvey and Sabhapatty ..... | 500 | 500 | 50 | 480 |
| Hindustan P & M ... | 250 | 250 | 15 | 115 |
| Hingolee ..... | 100 | 100 | 6 | 110 |
| Indian Cotton ..... | 125 | 125 | 11½ | 130 |
| Khangaum ..... | 400 | 400 | 26 | 300 |
| Mahmudpura Cln ... | 125 | 125 | 7½ | 100 |
| Mahuva ..... | 200 | 200 | Nil. | 150 |
| Mercantile ..... | 12 | 125 | Nil. | 57 |
| Mysoor Manufg ... | 250 | 250 | 25 | 280 |
| New East Indian ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,020 |
| New Maufussil Co ... | 400 | 400 | 50 | 653 |
| New Berar ..... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 500 |
| New Prince of Wales | 500 | 500 | 30 | 500 |
| Oomri ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,025 |
| Purbhany ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,150 |
| Sawoon ..... | 500 | 500 | 30 | 350 |
| Sind and Punjab Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 140 | 4,400 |
| Sind ..... | 400 | 400 | 25 | 720 |
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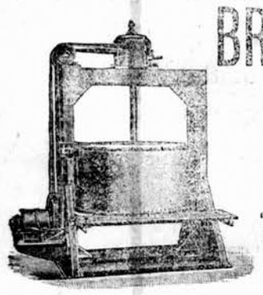

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